

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 107

PRICE TWO CENTS

EXPRESS COMPANIES SAY RATE CUT WILL WIPE OUT INCOME

Interstate Commerce Commission Asked to Rescind Order for Compulsory Reduction in Tariffs—Parcel Post Declared to Have Altered Situation Materially

WASHINGTON—That the proposed reduction of the rates of the express companies by the interstate commerce commission will wipe out their entire operating income is declared in an additional response filed by the companies with the commission today. The response insists that whereas the proposed compulsory reduction will probably be about 27 per cent, the present operating incomes of the express companies is only 11.10 per cent. It is further urged that the much greater reduction which it is estimated would result from the proposed change of rates would make the gross revenues far below the operating cost.

As an additional argument the express companies compare with their operating income of 11.10 per cent, the operating income of the railroads of the country, which they give as being last year 26.67 per cent, which is held to be

reasonable by the interstate commerce commission.

A decision against the Robertson Paper Company of Bellows Falls, Vt., which insisted the Rutland, Central Vermont and other roads should carry waxed and oiled paper at the same rate as wrapping paper was handed down by the interstate commerce commission today.

Walker D. Hines, counsel for the Adams, American, Southern, United States and Wells Fargo Express companies, presented the arguments. He said the parcel post had been established since the order had been entered and this had operated to take away a large volume of business, and, therefore, had offset all estimates based exclusively upon past figures.

The new situation, he contended, had given the public an alternative method of transportation, thereby removing any element of urgency which may have been assumed to necessitate an immediate adjustment of rates.

He said the losses due to the parcel post are producing a net decrease in the entire amount of express business, including weights over 11 pounds.

The total revenues of all express companies increased only 2.8 per cent in January and decreased 4.5 per cent in February.

The advanced rates on phosphate rock shipped from Tennessee into New England and other sections of the country were suspended by the commission today.

POWERS AGREE UPON BLOCKADE OF MONTENEGRO

Servia Is Believed to Be Aiding Her Ally to Attack Skutari and Neither Kingdom Has Replied to Note of Europe

RUSSIA IS UNCERTAIN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—There has perhaps never been a moment during the war when more important issues were in the balance and yet when it was more difficult to learn the truth of what was happening. It is essential to the success of the plans with respect to Skutari that the condition of things there should not be understood by the powers.

The news therefore that the Turks have taken the offensive must be received with the utmost caution. Nothing would better suit the plan of the allies than that at the moment when the great powers have issued a mandate to them to refrain from further attacks on Skutari the Turks themselves should become attackers.

Censorship in Skutari is not as it was at Tchataldja.

It is certain, however, that the powers have not left the Montenegrins in the lurch but are cooperating with them in the attack on the Albanian capital. In consequence of this, combined with the fact that neither Montenegro nor Servia has so far replied to the note of the powers, a naval demonstration has been ordered for a blockade of the Montenegrin coast, including Antivari and Dulcigno.

It is not quite certain what ships will participate in this, but it appears that no Russian or German vessel is in a position to take any part. The intention of Russia is indeed the crux of the situation.

There is a widespread feeling that whilst apparently in absolute accord with the general policy of the powers, the St. Petersburg government would welcome the success of the Slavs before Skutari. Skutari untaken, St. Petersburg might feel compelled to support the status quo; but Skutari taken and with a terrific wave of Slav exultation sweeping over the country, it is difficult to say what would happen if Austria made any attempt to expell the Slavs from Skutari.

That is the danger of the situation and what is the exact understanding between Cetinje and Belgrade on the one side and St. Petersburg on the other is a question which every other chancellery in Europe would give much to know.

In the meantime there has apparently been severe fighting at Tchataldja.

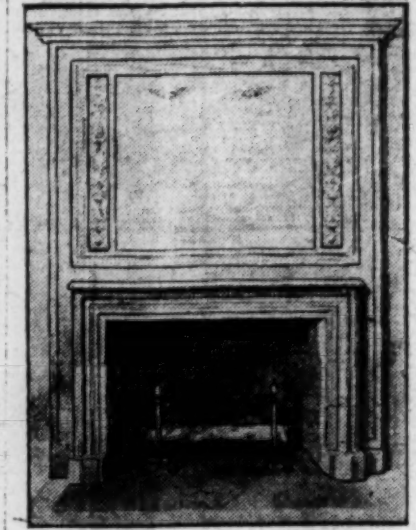
All news concerning it comes, however, from Constantinople, and every person accustomed to weigh news has come to be particularly suspicious of news from that quarter.

It was from there that there came news that Kirk Kilise had been retaken at the moment that the Turks were in retreat.

It was from there that emanated the information that the Bulgarians were checkmated at Adrianople at the very moment their troops were advancing to a victorious assault and it is easy enough to invest the attacks on the Turks with any significance which may be necessary and to place the special correspondents in a position to see exactly so much as it is desired they should see. There are political reasons why Europe's gaze should be attracted to Tchataldja rather than Skutari at the present moment.

The delimitation of the frontiers of South Albania is proceeding slowly and the proposal of the Greeks that a plebiscite should be taken of the inhabitants of the districts north of Yanina has come as a rather a shock to the supporters of a large Albania. If such a referendum should show, as Greece is confident, the desire for the incorporation of these districts in Greece, Austria and Italy would find their policy distinctly handicapped.

FOUNDER OF BOYS' Y. M. C. A. WORK TO HAVE MEMORIAL



Fireplace proposed for Salem Y. M. C. A. building in memory of William H. Whipple

SALEM, Mass.—Funds are being subscribed in Salem for the purpose of erecting in the local Y. M. C. A. a fireplace to be a memorial to William H. Whipple, founder of the boys' branch of Y. M. C. A. work in the world. The first boys' branch was founded in Salem where Mr. Whipple resided.

It is planned to place a medallion likeness of Mr. Whipple in the center of the panel of the fireplace. C. H. Blackall of Boston is the architect.

CHAMBER'S R. R. REPORT BEFORE MEMBERS TODAY

Discussion of the recent report of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce regarding the railroad situation in New England will be taken up by the members when they gather at Ford hall today.

So great an attendance of members is expected that the reading room in the chamber building, where such meetings are ordinarily held, was judged inadequate.

FEDERAL AND R. R. LAWYERS CONFER

WASHINGTON—Judge R. S. Lovett, representing the Union Pacific railway, had a long conference with Attorney General McKeen today morning over the proposed plans for dissolution. Mr. McKeen was forced to attend the cabinet meetings and the conference is to be continued this afternoon.

NEW YORK—It is expected that any announcement will be made after the meeting of the executive committee of the Union Pacific, which is now in session.

A member of the committee said this morning that no announcement could be made until the return of Judge Lovett from Washington.

ANDRE-CAPLET AND OPERA SINGERS SAIL FOR EUROPE

Andre-Caplet, musical director of the Boston opera company, sailed from New York this morning for Cherbourg and with him sailed Mr. Zenatello and Mme. Gay. Henry Russell, managing director of the company, left Boston Monday night for New York, where he embarks for Europe by the Mauretania Wednesday morning. The Italian contingent of the company, including the conductor, Mr. Moranzoni, and the men of the chorus, leave Boston for Naples by the Cretic Saturday. E. W. Lowrey, assistant in the publicity department, sails from New York on Saturday. He will assist Mr. Russell in the Paris office of the company this summer.

Returning from Montreal Monday, Mr. Hubbard, manager of the publicity department, reported negotiations for interchange of artists next season with Mr. Jeanotte, director of the Montreal opera company, as progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Hubbard leaves in about a month for California.

During the next six weeks, a concert

MECHANIC ARTS BOYS REPORT \$26,860 MADE

Canvass by Mr. Parmenter Shows Pupils' Vacation Earnings From Work Done on Mechanical Lines Taught in Course

SUMMER JOBS FOUND

Results of a canvass of boys from the Mechanic Arts high school show that 483 pupils of the school earned \$26,860 during their last summer's vacation, and it is planned this year to exceed that amount. This very favorable showing was arrived at by a desire on the part of Charles W. Parmenter, head master of the school, to ascertain what use the boys of the Arts school, made of their vacation period, and what percentage followed the lines of mechanical activities studied in the school in their summer work.

A series of questions were given to each pupil of the second, third and fourth year classes, covering the points in question. "Did you work for pay during the last summer vacation?" "What was the total amount of your earnings?" "What was the nature of your work?" "When did the work begin, and when did it end?" were some of the questions asked.

Results showed that of the fourth year pupils, 146 or 77.5 per cent of the class, had earned \$10,196 during the vacation. From the third year 154 pupils, or 68.7 per cent, had earned \$8258, and 183 second year pupils, or 53 per cent of the class, reported \$8406 earned.

In the fourth year class 25 members earned \$100 or more. Two of them earned \$200 and one \$250. In the third year class, 15 members earned \$100 or more, two of them earned \$150 and one \$175. Nine members of the second year class earned \$100 or more, while one earned \$125 and another \$166.

These figures are the first taken at the Mechanic Arts high school, and are the beginnings of larger activities and opportunities for the boys during their vacation.

"We have a number of applications for help," it was explained at the school, "and we furnish boys with work as far as we can, in the sense that the headmaster keeps a record of boys who desire work and aids as opportunity offers." The report shows that from one third to one half were following the general mechanical lines taught by the school.

The work presented a great variety of employment: some of the boys going in for automobile driving and repairing and others doing electrical and machine work, while a number did work ordinarily done by high school boys during the summer months at hotels and summer resorts. A number of the boys helped their parents in various ways.

While the greatest usefulness of this mechanical training is not apparent until the completion of the four-year course, when the pupils are usually successful in obtaining positions of responsibility, still it shows the practical utility of the training, even in the earlier years.

OHIO IS ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF INUNDATED CITIES

COLUMBUS, O.—Early reports to Governor Cox today indicated a substantial betterment of conditions in the inundated districts. The river had reached its crest at Cincinnati, and normal conditions were anticipated soon. Restoration and renovation are in progress everywhere, and communication is being restored rapidly. Governor Cox, late Monday night, announced that Ohio could take care of the situation unaided from that time. Benefactions for Ohio from every part of the United States were halted by request of Governor Cox Monday night. Relief funds received or in course of transmission were estimated at approximately \$1,000,000.

Lindley M. Garrison, secretary of war, is to return to Washington at once. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will remain in Ohio for some days.

CAIRO, Ill.—The crisis here was relieved Monday night when the levee at Columbus, Ky., went out. The houses there are nearly all under water, but the inhabitants reached the hills.

Illinois has 1000 state troops and 100 naval reserves here and every able bodied man is at work on the levees.

CINCINNATI—At a stage of 69.8 feet

(Continued on page nine, column four)

HOUSE LISTING OF VOTERS IN BOSTON



Patrolman C. M. McGowan at work on Huntington avenue

POLICEMEN START ON ANNUAL WORK OF LISTING VOTERS

Police listing of the voters of Boston began this morning at 7 o'clock. Every inhabited building in the city will be visited by one of the police department men, who will ask the name, age, occupation and residence now and a year ago of all men over 20 years old.

This is the tenth year that the police have done this work and this year the patrolmen have been instructed to be more careful than ever. It usually requires about five days to list the voters. The election commissioners must have the list by April 18.

As soon as the statistics are gathered, they are forwarded to Station 16 in the Back Bay, where a corps of women will start work Thursday compiling the lists and preparing them for the election commissioners.

YALE STUDENTS AT RAILROAD STATION GREET PROF. TAFT

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the entire Yale student body drawn up at the station to greet him, Prof. William H. Taft arrived here today to take up his duties in the law department of the university. After exchanging greetings with the students, Professor Taft entered an automobile and, escorted by the student body, drove to the university buildings, where a formal welcome was extended by Secretary Stokes, acting for President Hadley, who was out of the city. He then went to his apartments in the Hotel Taft, where he will live until a permanent residence is obtained.

As a professor in the Yale law school former President Taft will receive a salary of \$5000 a year. It is expected, however, that the new professor's outside work will be extensive, and that his law practice given up when he entered politics will be resumed.

MR. WILSON TO TELL CHANGES HE WANTS IN TARIFF

WASHINGTON—After a four-day study of the proposed tariff bill, President Wilson will confer tonight with Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee and indicate just what changes he desires before the bill is presented to the House at the opening of the special session next week.

MR. BRANDEIS TO VISIT PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston and John Purroy Mitchell, president of the New York board of aldermen and a well known economist, are due here Friday for a conference with President Wilson on matters relating to government economy and efficiency.

Although the President has not officially given his indorsement to the continuation of the present economy and efficiency commission, it is freely stated that this is his intention, and that he is to ask for a change in the pending sundry civil appropriation bill authorizing its existence for another year.

NEWSPAPER MEN TO SEE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—President Wilson has decided to set aside two hours every week for talks with newspaper correspondents. One hour will be devoted Tuesday mornings and another hour Thursday afternoons.

The President will discuss administrative policies and sketch his official programs, much of the matter discussed necessarily being in confidence and solely for guidance of the writers.

SUMMER STUDY OF SINGLE TAX PLAN OF STATE

Special Legislative Committee to Investigate Advisability of Adopting a Number of Proposed Reforms in Assessments

MAKE REPORT IN YEAR

Order Calls for Appointment of Three Members of Each Branch With Compensation Approved by Governor

Whether or not Massachusetts ought to have the single tax and a number of other taxation reforms proposed is a question that will be gone into this summer by a special recess committee if an order offered in the House today calling for such an inquiry is adopted.

Representative Kinney of Boston put the order in. Besides the single tax he wants an investigation of the question of more equitable distribution of the loss of taxes occasioned by the veteran exemption acts; also the advisability of taxing private charitable institutions and the need of a state forestry taxation system.

All these changes would mean amendments to the constitution and would enlarge the powers of the General Court.

Mr. Kinney's committee would consist of three senators and three representatives to be appointed by the president and speaker respectively. They would report to the next General Court on or before Jan. 10, 1914. Such compensation and expenses would be allowed them as might be approved by the Governor and council.

These committee reports were received in the House:

Ways and means, reference to the next general court on resolve providing for the enforcement of the motor boat muf-fling law and other laws of the commonwealth; leave to withdraw on bill to authorize the lease of military property of the commonwealth in the Allston district of Boston; ought not to pass on bill authorizing the taking of land for an armory for the naval brigade; ought to be passed on bill appropriating \$75,000, to be expended by the directors of the port of Boston in three years, in improving the smaller harbors in Boston harbor; ought to pass on resolve directing the tax commissioner to investigate and report upon the taxation of wild or forest lands.

NO-COMMITTEES PLAN OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Opposition among Democrats developed in the House to the plan agreed upon by Representative Underwood and other party leaders, that no committees should be appointed at the opening of the special session, except those necessary to the transaction of routine business and the handling of the tariff revision bills.

Representative Sims of Tennessee, one of those who urge the appointment of other important committees at the opening of the session, discussed the subject with President Wilson Monday. The latter made no recommendations on the subject, and said he was neutral.

NEW TRANSFER STATION MADE

Boston Elevated Railroad Company will establish a new free transfer point tomorrow at King square, Dorchester, at Neponset avenue and Adams street. Conductors will issue transfer checks for transfer at King square from inward bound Neponset cars to outward bound Adams street cars and from inward bound Adams street cars to outward bound Neponset cars.

W. D. HAYWOOD SECURES WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

PATERSON, N. J.—Alleging that William D. Haywood, the labor leader, had been sentenced to six months in the county jail at hard labor on a nominal "disorderly conduct" charge, and held in \$5000 bail on a statute established by King Charles I. in 1665, Atty. Henry Marelli today obtained from Supreme Court Justice James Minton at Hoboken writs of certiorari and habeas corpus and returned to this city to release the prisoner.

The writ of certiorari calls for a complete review of the evidence on which Police Court Recorder Carroll imposed on Mr. Haywood and Adolph Lessig, leader of the striking Paterson silk workers, the extreme penalty of the law. The prisoners were ordered released on \$500 bail pending the hearing on the writ before the next session of the supreme court in June.

The writ of habeas corpus calls for the prisoners' appearance on Saturday before Judge Minton in this city, when the legality of the charge of "unlawful assemblage," under which they were held in \$5000 bail each to await action of the grand jury will be questioned.

D. A. R. HOPES TO BREAK DEADLOCK

Election of a state regent for the Massachusetts Society of D. A. R., thereby breaking the deadlock caused by the tie vote at Worcester, will be attempted at a special conference in Steiner Hall tomorrow afternoon.

By a suspension of rules, this meeting of regents and Washington delegates was called by the present regent, Mrs. James G. Dunning, in order that the question may be settled within the state before the meeting of the continental congress of D. A. R., held in Washington the third week of April. The candidates for the office of state regent are Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman and Mrs. Frank D. Ellison of Belmont.

ROUSSEAU ASSERTION DENIED

At the hearing before Master Gilbert A. A. Pevey in the Russell will case today Elizabeth Elliott of Norfolk county, N. Y., and Willis Chamberlain of Winchester, formerly of Norfolk county, N. Y., testified that they knew James Rousseau. They said the color of the eyes was similar, but the facial expression was different.

FINANCE COMMISSION HEAD URGES LARGER SCHOOL FUND

John A. Sullivan Speaks for Bill Providing Greater Education Appropriation While Mayor Fitzgerald Appears Against Measure at State House

Mayor Fitzgerald and John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston finance

commission led the opposing sides at a hearing before the legislative committee on municipal finance today on a bill to increase the amount of appropriations made for the Boston school committee.

Chairman Sullivan submitted to the committee a list of items which, he said, would have to be excluded from the school committee's budget of this year unless they were given the increase asked for. He said that at the present time there is a large sum of money available which has not yet been appropriated for other city purposes.

Asked by Representative Hays, a member of the committee, if the finance commission had investigated the items which it was said would have to be omitted unless additional appropriations were made, Chairman Sullivan said that the figures included in the item were those submitted by the school committee, that the figures have not been investigated by the

finance commission as the commission

had no doubt that they were authentic. Relative to the question from Mr. Hays as to the amount being appropriated for schools in Boston, Chairman Sullivan said that if the other city departments had been conducted as they should have been the schools could easily have been given considerably more than they have at the present time.

Mayor Fitzgerald said he objected to the bill and to further increased appropriations. If the present increase asked is granted the mayor said that it would take \$75,000 from other departments of the city which needed the money equally as much as do the schools.

The mayor admitted Chairman Sullivan's statement that there was considerable money not yet appropriated, but said that such was the case because some of the various activities have not yet been considered in making up the appropriations for the present year. He said the present bill would add 5 cents more per thousand on valuations.

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Portugal Will Keep Colonies Architects to Be at Leipzig

BUILDERS' ART OF MANY LANDS TO BE SHOWN

Leipzig Exhibition Will Represent Progress in All Branches of Construction of Houses and Public Edifices—Opens May 3

GARDEN CITY EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—A great international exhibition of architecture and all kindred branches will be opened at Leipzig on May 3, which according to all appearances will be one of the finest things of the kind on record. Not the least edifying feature of the organization is the fact that on the very spot where a hundred years ago the nations met in battle many nationalities will converge during the summer of 1913 in the interests of culture and peace. The site of the grand national monument that is to be unveiled with much ceremony on Oct. 18, is also that of the exhibition, and a better one on the outskirts of the city could not well be found.

The King of Saxony is the patron of the exhibition, the municipality gave the land for the purpose—over 400,000 square meters—and the citizens of Leipzig gave money for the undertaking very generously. Three million marks have been spent in the erection of the buildings and arrangements. All the principal cities of Germany are sending exhibits, as well as a number of foreign countries, including Austria, Italy, Russia, Scandinavia, America and Japan. "Old Leipzig" will have a conspicuous place in the exhibition; the university quarter, the Pleissenburg, the Grimmaisches Tor and the other historical parts of the city in 1813 will be shown with faithful accuracy.

Another large scale exhibit will interest the visitors to the exhibition, and that is the suburban "garden city," Leipzig-Marientbrunn, which has been erected on the outskirts of Leipzig to represent the garden-city movement. The agricultural part of the exhibition will bring a complete village, with model farm and other buildings, as well as a row of model peasants' dwellings, in natural size.

In addition to many life-size and elaborate models, there will also be a magnificent hall—destined as a permanent exhibition building—which will be given over to smaller models, drawings and photographs showing the wonderful progress that has been made in architecture, and particularly in dwelling architecture, in recent years. The exhibition will remain open till the end of the year, and a number of congresses

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE SQUARE—Believe Me, Nantippe. KITH'S—Vandeville. MAJESTIC—Money. PARK—Office 666. PLYMOUTH—Irish Players. SHUBERT—Miss Emma Trental. TRIMONT—Top of the Morning.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—A Man's Friend. BELASCO—Years of Discretion. CASINO—The Beggar Student. CECILY—Joseph and His Brethren. COHAN—May Irwin. COMEDY—Fannie's First Play. CRITERION—The Argyle Case. COURT—Peg o' My Heart. ELTINGE—Within the Law. EMPIRE—Liberty Hall. FORTY EIGHTH ST.—Lady from Oklahoma. FORTY FOURTH ST.—The Geisha. GLAUB—Lady of the Slipper. GAITEY—Stop Thief. GRAND—Count of Luxembourg. HARRIS—The Master Mind. HIPPIDROME—Under Mark's Flag. HUSON—Poor Little Rich Girl. KNICKERBOCKER—Julia Sanderson. LUYCK—H. B. Warner. MANHATTAN—The Whip. PLAYHOUSE—Miss Grace George. WALLACKS—"Ann Boyd."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Blanche Bates. COURT—The Silver Wedding. FINE ARTS—Miss Hornum Company. GARRICK—Julius Caesar. GRAND—George M. Cohan. HILTON—The Seventh Chord. MYCKERS—Mrs. Leslie Carter. OPERA HOUSE—The Escape. POWERS—"The Yellow Jacket."

BOSTON CONCERTS

Thursday, Steiner hall, 3 p. m. song recital, Miss Edith Bullard, assisted by Miss Anna Miller Wood. Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m. twentieth Symphony rehearsal. Saturday, 8 p. m. twentieth Symphony concert. Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m. "The Creation," Handel and Haydn Society.

ADMIRAL BEATTY GETS HIGH BRITISH NAVAL COMMAND

Superdreadnoughts and Dreadnoughts of First Battle Cruiser Squadron Under His Flag

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Rear Admiral David Beatty, the youngest admiral in the British navy, has hoisted his flag on the battle cruiser Lion and assumed command of the first battle cruiser squadron in succession to Rear Admiral Bayley. The squadron consists of the superdreadnoughts Lion and Princess Royal and the dreadnought cruisers Indefatigable, Invincible and Indomitable.

Admiral David Beatty is the youngest naval officer who has been given so important a command since the days of Admiral Rodney, who was flag officer at 31, and Admiral Keppel, who attained the honor at the age of 39. Admiral Beatty was promoted from lieutenant to commander and again from commander to captain for war services, the first in the Sudan in 1898, and the second during the Boxer rebellion of 1900. He occupied only eight years in rising from lieutenant to captain, a rise which usually takes an officer anything from 12 to 18 years to accomplish. During his naval service he has been at different periods the youngest commander, the youngest captain and the youngest rear admiral in the service.

For his services in the Nile he was promoted to commander when his seniority to lieutenant had only run six years and after the Boxer rebellion was promoted captain after only two years as commander. He attained to flag rank in 1910, a special order in council being necessary owing to his short period of service.

Admiral David Beatty is the fourth David Beatty of his family in succession. His father, David Beatty of Borodale, County Wexford, was a well-known man in the hunting fields of the shires some 10 years ago in England, and his grandfather David Beatty of Borodale, was for nearly half a century one of the most celebrated of Irish masters of foxhounds in the days when sport was sport in Wexford. He comes of a long line of sportsmen, the Beattys of Borodale, and is married to an American lady, a daughter of Marshall Field of Chicago.

AGRICULTURE'S GOOD DECLARED AIM OF BRITAIN

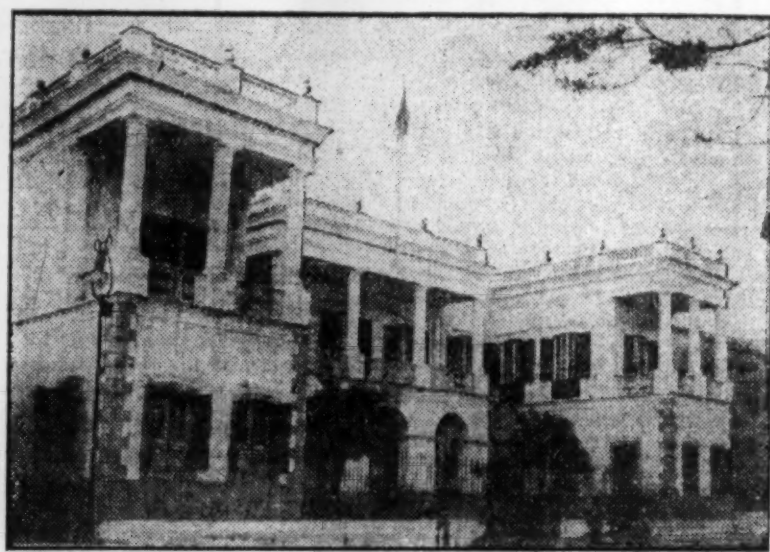
(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, England—M. Herbert Samuel, M. P., spoke at the Stockton-on-Tees Chamber of Commerce recently on the government's proposed policy with regard to agriculture.

He said that the revival of agriculture which had taken place in recent years was due to the courage, energy and industry of the agricultural classes themselves. He asked his audience not to condemn the new government land policy on the strength of the wholly unauthorized and imaginary reports which were current on the subject. He could give them the assurance that the government measure would be based on a desire to benefit agriculture, the greatest and oldest industry in the country. Mr. Runciman, the president of the board of agriculture was developing a great scheme to bring natural scientific knowledge and research within the reach of the farming community. England was to be divided into 12 provinces, and in each province there would be a center at which agricultural scientific research of the highest quality could be carried out. This research would be for practical ends which would be of use to the farmers and could be turned into pounds, shillings and pence. It would be within reach not only of large farmers and landowners but of average and small farmers as well. Farming institutes would be organized in connection with these centers, where training in agriculture would be given to the sons and daughters of farmers. To carry on this vast scheme the development commissioners had provided £225,000.

PORTUGAL IS EMPHATICALLY DENYING SALE OF COLONIES

Antonio Macieria, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Declares Neither Germany Nor Great Britain Has Made Any Move to Interfere With Sovereign Rights



Government house in Macao, Portuguese settlement in South China, recently mentioned as likely to change hands

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On more than one previous occasion reports to the effect that negotiations were in progress in regard to the sale of certain Portuguese colonies to Germany have been emphatically denied. Reports were again circulated quite recently to the effect that these negotiations were still in progress, and that Portugal had practically negotiated the sale of Macao.

There is no question that Germany would be glad to be in a position to acquire further territory with a view to permitting a larger proportion of her population to migrate, and those who have a special object in view have not hesitated to insinuate that the earnest efforts which have been made by the societies formed during recent years with a view to bringing about better relations between Germany and England were really instituted by the former with a view to making Great Britain take such steps as would compel Portugal to agree to part with a portion at least of her African possessions.

Portugal Would Not Sell

Those who are acquainted with Portugal and the Portuguese people must know well how unsatisfactory any attempt to sell Portuguese territory to another country would be to them. As was mentioned in a recent cable to The Christian Science Monitor, Senhor Teixeira Gomez stated in reply to a question on the subject that the last thing that Portugal would consider would be the sale of even the very least important of her colonies, to which he added that there is not a man in the country who would dare to bring forward such a proposal. The Portuguese minister further emphasized that statement by declaring that if the sale of any of the Portuguese colonies was contemplated, it would be practically tantamount to admitting the instability of the country.

Referring to the question of the supposed negotiations between Great Britain and Germany with respect to Portuguese colonies, Antonio Macieria, minister for foreign affairs of the Portuguese republic, made a definite statement in the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies not many weeks ago. He said that certain reports had appeared in the foreign press with regard to Portuguese affairs, especially on the subject of her colonies. Reference had, he stated, been made by some newspaper to a conference at The Hague, which England proposed should be held at the close of the war in the Balkans, and at which other nations should be present, with a view to discussing the question of their interests in African affairs. It was hinted in those same journals that the interests of Portugal, her integrity and her sovereignty in that part of the world would be interfered with.

It has further been stated, he continued, that negotiations were in progress between England and Germany, dealing with certain colonial questions which would result in an attempt to injure the interests of Portugal.

False Reports Denied

M. Macieria added, with emphasis, that it was his wish once more and finally to deny in the most formal and

categorical manner these false reports. He wished that Portuguese public opinion would not be influenced by the fantastic statements of journalists, nor by the action of certain enemies of the republic, when it is remembered that some of those connected with it pretend to be Portuguese subjects.

The minister concluded his speech by stating that he had obtained the formal consent of the cabinets of both London and Berlin to his making the following declaration to his country:

(1) The British government has not thought and does not think of calling or agreeing to any international conference on colonial affairs.

(2) The English government recognizes that in view of its relations with our country, the ally of Great Britain, it would not be possible for it to conclude a treaty, a convention, or any agreement of such a nature as would affect in any manner our sovereignty or integrity, or our colonies.

(3) No treaty, convention, or agreement of such a nature exists between Germany and England, nor have any negotiations whatever been undertaken in this connection.

(4) The German government is not engaged in any way in calling an international conference to discuss colonial questions, and repudiates utterly the idea that it has even thought of interfering with our sovereign rights.

These declarations, the foreign minister said, had now been made once and for all, and they would have to suffice even the most exacting inquirers.

PRESIDENT YUAN HOLDS URGU PART OF CHINESE REPUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—President Yuan Shih-Kai has addressed a strongly worded reply to the recent letter from the Hutukhtu, which claimed the recognition by China of the independence of Urgu. In the course of his letter the President points out that it has been explained to the Hutukhtu many times that Urgu could not be separated from the Chinese republic.

This republic, says the President, inherited all the territories, privileges and powers from the Ching dynasty. The latter objected to Urgu's independence which you proclaimed. The republic, therefore, cannot make any arrangement with a portion of itself.

We desire, he continues, to point out that when unscrupulous persons endangered the country the republican government punished them in accordance with the established laws, at which the people throughout the country rejoiced. You have spread devastation with your troops at Kobdo, Uliassutai and other places, causing much bloodshed and also frightful distress, while persons of high rank have been treated barbarously by you.

The Chinese republic, the President continues, endeavors to maintain order and intends to do so. The republic

SUFFRAGISTS IN HOLLAND OPPOSE ENGLISH SISTERS

Dutch League Is Appealing to Militants to Stop Actions Which Discredit the Cause

(Special to the Monitor)

VOORBURG, Holland—The Dutch League for Woman Suffrage has sent a letter to the Women's Social and Political Union in London, in which it protests against the violent means by which the English suffragettes hope to attain their end.

The letter reads: "We consider your ways as detrimental to the cause we all love, because, blamable as they are generally considered, they weaken and cause people to be suspicious of the work of other strikers for woman suffrage, and they moreover give a bad idea of woman as a citizen. Who will continue to expect that woman will succeed in abolishing war, when you defend your cause in this way? Who will dare to trust for legislation those who trample under foot all law? What must be thought of woman in general, now you, the leaders, kill and mutilate innocent fellow citizens?"

Where you expose yourselves, your courage may perhaps be admired, but where you secretly place bombs, destroy letters and other property, and expose officials to explosions, we must, out of love for our cause, call your actions contemptible.

"Therefore, in the name of thousands of Dutch women, who see their work of many years menaced by you, we say: Stop these criminal proceedings. Make a better use of your generally acknowledged energy, readiness for sacrifice, concentration, and enthusiasm. Then you will again further the cause, which now, contrary to your intentions, you are thwarting. Then we can again work with you, and without doubt ere long gain the victory."

ALSATIANS LOOK INTO WATERWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—At a meeting of the chambers of commerce of Alsace-Lorraine which was attended by representatives of the commercial, industrial, and economic sections of the population, the appointment of a committee to investigate the present condition of the waterways of Alsace-Lorraine was discussed and finally decided upon. The committee will have for its president M. Uegenach, the vice-president of the Strasbourg chamber of commerce, and will examine propositions which have been made in connection with the development of the canals.

Four working commissions have been appointed to take charge of various sections of the waterway system and to make reports which will be placed before the Parliament of Alsace-Lorraine.

ENGLISH EXPERTS SEE FLYING CORPS IMPORTANT IN BATTLES

Speakers Before British Aeronautical Society Say Aerial Work Makes Certain Changes Necessary in Field Operations, but Does Not Alter Other Problems

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a recent meeting of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, presided over by Gen. Sir John French, the commandant of the military wing of the royal flying corps, Maj. F. H. Sykes, delivered an address on military aviation. Aviation, he said, would not alter the fundamental difficulties of war, which were much the same as in Caesar's time. Instruments changed, but the old principles prevailed. Aerial work was pushing its way forward simply as one of the concomitants of war, but there would be no revolution of methods, though there might be an all round speeding up of strategic operations. Countries would still have the effort of mobilization, of supply difficulties, of lines of communication, and long marches.

Underestimation Seen

In England, however, the capabilities of airships were apt to be overlooked. They had not yet attained very great speed, but their range of action was large, observation was easy from them, they could hover silently, carry light armaments, drop bombs or explosives, fly in quite strong winds, and rise rapidly. These vessels were formidable weapons, and the only answer to them was to meet like with like.

In France the aerial services had the solid backing of public opinion. They must get that backing in this country by refusing to allow the public to shirk the responsibility.

Sir John French, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that great credit was due to the royal air corps and to the artillery for the way they had

worked together. In future wars a great deal of work which would have had to be done by cavalry, would be undertaken by aeroplanes, and the cavalry would be released for other work. The artillery would benefit by having better targets pointed out to them, and the more accurate knowledge they would get of the effects of their firing would lead to a saving of ammunition and to greater efficiency. The infantry would have extra work thrown on them by reason of their having to conceal themselves from the observation of aircraft, and by reason of the extra amount of night work they would have to do.

Secrecy Is Dispelled

The effect of aircraft on the "fog of war," which had been felt in the strongest way in all the campaigns of the last decade, might be to make it denser than ever, but the operations of aircraft would certainly make a great change. Tactical and strategic movements could no longer be made successfully in secret. He had always had great faith in the efficacy of the cavalry fight. When two reconnoitering cavalries came together, he had always held, they must fight because the result must inevitably dispel the "fog of war" for the successful side and make it tenfold denser for the vanquished. As aircraft became more stable and reliable the tendency would be for battles to take place in the air, and it would be the result of those collisions which would decide the future value of aircraft and their influence in war. He had no doubt of the immense value of the royal flying corps, and he was sure it would give the best possible account of itself when called on to take the field.

GERMANY WILL SOON LAUNCH HER BIGGEST WARSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The new battleship to be launched at Wilhelmshaven will be the largest in the German navy, being the first of a new type with a tonnage 2000 in excess of the Kaiser class. The new vessel will correspond to the English Queen Elizabeth class. Her heavy artillery will consist of the new Krupp 14-in. gun, whilst her middle armaments will be the 10-in. gun.

Krupp announces the construction for the first time of two types of submarine guns, one, a disappearing gun, for mounting and firing in 20 seconds, designed specially for action against aircraft, and the other a non-disappearing gun measuring 1.5 in.

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Appeal Made for Armenia

WORK OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE SHOWS RAPID GROWTH

Value of Business Negotiated by Department May Exceed \$100,000,000 by End of Year and Proves Need Being Met

GUARANTEE ASSISTS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—C. J. Stewart, public trustee, delivered a lecture recently at the Polyglot Club and gave some remarkable figures proving the growing popularity of his office.

The value of the current trusts administered in the present year 1912-13 was £35,000,000, as against £23,500,000 in 1908-9. The value of the wills which had been lodged with the department but had yet to mature was £18,000,000 in 1908-9 and was now £23,000,000. Thus the total value of the business being administered by the department had reached a total of £58,000,000.

New trusts, said Mr. Stewart, were coming into the department at the rate of £1,000,000 a month in value, and if this expansion continued, as it probably would, the value of the business negotiated would exceed a hundred millions sterling in value by the end of the present year. This meant that in the short space of six years the public trustee would have had entrusted to his care one tenth of the property in trust in this country, assuming that the value of property in trust had doubled during the last 18 years and was now, say, a thousand millions.

There were four reasons, said Mr. Stewart, to account for all this. In the first place, the advocates of the office had evidently been correct in thinking that there was a widespread public need to be met. The state guarantee of the office, in the second place, secured the confidence of the public. Thirdly, the office had been organized on a voluntary basis, and in order to induce people to come to it and to bring others it was necessary that the departmental procedure should be on business lines and that its methods should be acceptable to those who resorted to it. The fourth reason was that the department was not allowed to make a profit. The office was therefore mutual in this respect that the work was carried on at cost price. It had no shareholders, other than beneficiaries benefiting as to profits by remission of fees.

Starting, as the department did, in 1908, without any capital, the first two years' work resulted in a loss, but that position was quickly turned. In the third year there was a surplus. Though Mr. Stewart had been compelled to find no less than £115,000 for the working expenses during the five years of the department's existence, that amount had all been met out of revenue with a small surplus to spare. The fees had already been reduced and this reduction would continue as time went on.

PUBLICITY FORCES ASKED TO AID CHINO-JAPANESE AMITY

(Special to the Monitor)

TSUKIJI, Japan.—Huge Ying, colonial commissioner in Sinkiang, China, who has been in Japan for some weeks, recently invited to dinner at the Seivoken hotel, Tsukiji, the representatives of the newspapers, press agencies, and other publicists in Tokyo, 60 in all, including several members of Parliament. Mr. Ying's object was to establish a better understanding with the Japanese people, and in the course of an interesting speech which he made during the evening, he dwelt upon the traditional friendship which has existed between the nations, and expressed an earnest desire for its continuation for the sake of the preservation of that peace in the far east which was so necessary to both Japan and China.

He expressed his thanks to the Japanese for the help they had been to China in guiding her into the paths of modern civilization, and especially for the moral support they had afforded her in her recent revolution. He was specially emphatic in declaring for the necessity of cooperation between the two nations. Together they could only prosper whereas separated they might well decline. Mr. Ying was pleased to see the attention which was paid to China in Japanese papers, as he believed such attention could only lead to a better understanding between the two peoples, but he declared that more talk would not do much for their friendship, and expressed a desire for a more concrete movement towards cooperation.

Mr. Wan, the representative of the Chinese government, also spoke. He admitted that even at that moment there was some so-called anti-Japanese propaganda in China, but he declared that all these movements were started by Chinese of low character, and exercised but very little influence on public opinion in China. He further said that, in his official position, he was always most anxious to correct misguided speech or action in regard to Japan, and he earnestly asked Japanese newspapermen and other publicists, to use their influence to prevent the dissemination of false news, and those malicious rumors which were

ARAB MEMORIAL TO ITALY ASKING FOR CONCESSIONS

Native Community Sends Notice of Tripoli to Seek a Mixed Council With Large Powers

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME, Italy.—Mohammed Muzaffer Bey, the Arab notable of Tripoli, is here at present on a mission to the government and has been received by the prime minister, Signor Giolitti. At this interview, he handed to the premier a memorial, expressing the views of the Arab population.

The memorial expresses the confidence of the intellectual section of the native community that Italy will be just to the Arabs. It points out that since 1908 the Arabs have been represented in Parliament at Constantinople, but as Italy is more civilized than Turkey the Arabs look to her for even greater liberty and greater intellectual and political benefits, and they strongly disapprove of being considered "a colonial people." The memorial asks for a mixed council, endowed with large powers and composed of both Italians and Arabs, and refers to the concessions made to the native populations of the French and British possessions.

More judges, a swift and simple judicial procedure, schools, which in time will enable them to compete with the Italians for civil and military posts, a colonial land bank and a free press, are among the demands put forward in the memorial. There is an allusion to Austrian rule in Italy in the remark of the memorial that Italy, like Libya, has known what foreign domination means. The Arabs, in fact, to quote the words of the memorial "are disposed to regard Italy as an elder sister, and are impatient to see the end of a state of things which gives the impression of one people which commands and of another which obeys."

BRITISH TRIBUTE PAID TO KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A tribute was paid by Lord Avebury to the German Emperor on the occasion of the presentation to him by the Duke of Argyll of an address on behalf of the British German Friendship Society and the Albert committee. The Kaiser was not only a great Emperor, he said, but he was one of the greatest of living men. He was often described as a war lord, but he was something better than that, he was a great peace lord also. During his long reign he had maintained the peace of Germany and had always used his unique influence to promote the peace of the world.

English people were often heard to regret, said Lord Avebury, that so many articles used in England were made in Germany. They seemed to forget that this meant reciprocity of trade, for England had to pay for German articles by sending English-made things to Germany. If people in Britain had to use things made in Germany, people in Germany had to use things made in England.

DRAFT OF STANLEY LETTER TO DAVID LIVINGSTONE FOUND



View of old-fashioned home where Dr. Livingstone, the famous missionary-explorer, was born

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—Lady Stanley in a special message to the boys and girls of the United Kingdom, which appears in the Woman Teachers World and which is to be read in the schools on the day of the Livingstone centenary, tells of her discovery in an old notebook of the original draft in pencil of Stanley's first letter to Livingstone.

The letter, dated March 15, was written a few hours after parting from Livingstone, and in it Stanley says he is not writing to an idea now, but to an embodiment of warm good-fellowship, of everything that is noble and right, of sound common sense, of everything practical and right-minded. He deplores parting with Livingstone, but says it is a consolation that after tearing himself away, he is about to do his friend a service.

vice, for then, he says, he will not quite have parted from Livingstone, and he will not be quite separate.

"Had I a series of services to perform for you," he concludes, "why, then we should never have to part. Do not fear, then, I beg, to ask, nay, to command, whatever lies in my power. And do not, I beg of you, attribute these professions to interested motives, but accept them or believe in them in the spirit in which they are made—in that true David Livingstone spirit I have happily become acquainted with."

This feeling of Stanley that service links us together is a very fine, deep thought, says Lady Stanley. We can be with those we love and admire through service performed. We can be friends of David Livingstone and Henry Morton Stanley by carrying on their ideals.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MAY ALLOW MEAT IMPORT IN TREATY

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—A council attended by all the responsible ministers of Austria and of Hungary has held long sittings in Vienna recently. The primary object of the meetings has been to discuss commercial treaties, which have been worked out by the Chamber of Commerce, with the Balkan states.

It is probable that among the provisions of the treaty with Serbia, one permitting a more extensive import of pork and other meat, will be included, and one reason of the long political conflict with that country removed. The Hungarian agrarians are opposing this measure, but the shortage of meat has become a serious question in Austria, and the agrarians must either allow Argentine meat to be imported, or the treaty with Serbia to be completed. Political considerations are in favor of an agreement which will conciliate the Serbs, who would never have clamored for the port on the Adriatic had Austria-Hungary permitted them to sell their pigs in this country.

Meanwhile, the provisional government of lower Austria is considering measures for the encouragement of poultry farming on a small scale, among the cottagers living near the large cities, as this is considered will do something to minimize the scarcity of food.

SUGAR BEET MAY FURNISH ENGLAND A NEW INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Earl of Denbigh has for some time been making experiments in sugar-beet growing at Cantley. The results have been encouraging, but there has not been a sufficiently large margin of profit to pay an excise duty.

The question of encouraging the sugar-beet industry in England should, in Lord Denbigh's opinion, be lifted out of party politics. Whether it is more important, he asks, that manufacturers should be able to make larger profits, or that a great new rural industry, such as the country is crying out for, should be established in our midst. In order that this young industry may have a chance, an average advantage of 2s. per hundredweight is required. This works out at less than a farthing in the pound.

In average sugar content, English beet sugar surpasses continental beet and the yield of roots per acre is up to the German standard, according to experiments made in several different countries. The cultivation of English beet sugar would, it is claimed, increase agricultural wages, steady agricultural employment and settle many thousands of factory workers in a rural environment. Moreover, the demand for sugar being so enormous, there are no limits to the extension of beet sugar cultivation in Great Britain.

GLASS FACTORIES PLEAD FOR NIGHT LABOR BY CHILD

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS.—The evidence of representatives from several glass factories was heard by the committee appointed to inquire into the question of the employment of children in factories during night hours. The evidence was to the effect that the employment of children in these works was a necessity, and that should a law be passed forbidding night labor for children it would mean the closing of the works during night time and this it would be impossible to do owing to foreign competition. Such a law would also make apprenticeship impossible since it takes five or six years alone to learn the trade. After hearing the evidence the committee declared the inquiry closed, but made no recommendations.

The negative character of the result of the inquiry into the labor of children in glass factories has been received with criticism, since it is known that in other European countries strict regulations exist, in some cases forbidding the employment of children during the night time, and in other cases limiting the period of employment.

PROPORTIONAL VOTING FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Speaking recently at a "Discussion Night" dinner of the Anglo-Saxon Club, Lord Courtney spoke of the great progress made by the supporters of the proportional representation system. Switzerland and Belgium had adopted it, as had also some of the overseas dominions, notably Tasmania. There was little likelihood of the old system being reverted to in those countries.

In France the reform had received the approval of the Chamber of Deputies and only required that of the Senate. In England the House of Commons, impelled by the pure logic of the principle, and voting without regard to party considerations, had so amended the home rule bill, with the concurrence of the government, that proportional representation was assured in the new Irish Parliament, not only for the Senate, but for those cities and towns in Ireland which were to be represented by more than one member.

In the subsequent discussion all the speakers, with one exception, supported the proportional representation system.

SPECIAL CLOCKS FOR FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The postal authorities in order to educate the public into counting the hours of the day from one to 24, have decided to introduce special clocks at the general postoffice. After midday a new clock face will automatically cover the other and will show the hours from 13 to 24.

ARMENIA NOW OPEN TO SAVING BY THE POWERS

G. Marcar Gregory Says They Should Annul Turkish Rule, Take the Country as Their Ward and Give It Governor

AUTONOMY USELESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—G. Marcar Gregory, V.D., the translator of Malachia Ormanian's book on the Church of Armenia, in the course of conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, gave some interesting information in regard to the present position of affairs in Armenia.

The Armenian question, Mr. Gregory said, does not, of course, affect the allies in their present discussion, but it is of direct concern to the great powers, Armenia, as you of course know, has been a political entity for centuries.

The chief battleground of western Asia, the country has long been portioned out between Russia, Turkey and Persia, but whilst in Russia and Persian Armenia there is a certain amount of liberty, in Turkish Armenia the most elementary rights of freedom and security have been denied to the people. It is, of course, not necessary for me to repeat to you what has again and again appeared in the press of almost all the countries in Europe, and in parliamentary blue books, in regard to these outrages. These facts are well known and fully recognized, so much so that to the average Englishman, the word Armenia is invariably connected up with the word atrocity.

Slight Political Hope

Some years ago, after the fall of Abdul Hamid, there did seem to be a certain gleam of hope for the Armenian on the political horizon, but this hope was of short duration. The Adana massacres soon showed that the Young Turk either was not, or cared not to be, in a position to grapple with the difficulty. In Europe the Armenian is left in comparative peace, but once you get away from the highways of the continent terrorism is rampant, and a catalogue of those sporadic crimes committed by the Kurds, even in the last six months, on a peace-loving and defenseless population would be indeed a shock to those who cherish the blessings of civilization.

Turning to the historical aspect of the situation, Mr. Gregory said that the obligation on the great powers to see to the extinction of these horrors at the very doors of Europe was indisputable. It was, he went on, as you will remember, at the instance of those powers that article IX. of the treaty of Paris in 1856 extracted from the Sultan the promise to ameliorate the condition of his subjects without distinction of religion or race. Well, we know how the Sultan carried out his promise. The result ultimately was the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and the sixteenth article of the treaty of San Stefano, which embodied Russia's terms of peace, imposed on the Sublime Porte the necessity of carrying into effect "without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by the Armenians" and guaranteeing "their security from Kurds and Circassians."

Protectorate Changed

As all the world knows, however, Mr. Gregory continued, the treaty of San Stefano was not allowed by the powers to stand, and it was on the motion of Lord Salisbury at the Berlin congress that article XVII. of the Berlin treaty exchanged Russian for a European protectorate. In the face of this, Mr. Gregory went on, it is hard to see how the great powers can any longer shirk their responsibility, and a special opportunity is now opened for a final intervention on behalf of Armenian Christians.

There is no question really of autonomy. The country has been so denuded of its population that, unless there was a large immigration of Armenians living all over the world, they would be quite at a loss to know what to do with an autonomy if they had it. A special scheme of reform for the six vilayets was prepared by England, France and Russia in 1895, and was accepted by the Porte. But, like all other projected reforms, the scheme remains a dead letter. What is now urgently needed is the appointment of a governor for Turkish Armenia, with a small force at his back to maintain order, the appointment and control being under the direct control of the powers under a scheme somewhat similar to that which is found to work satisfactorily in the Lebanon. The powers, Mr. Gregory went on, should insure the proper working of such a scheme. Mere Turkish promises are of no value.

No Russian Rule Wanted

Turning to the question of Russia, and the attitude of the Armenians towards

AUSTRALIA STARTS BUILDING ITS NAVAL VESSELS AT HOME

Ability of the Commonwealth to Do Big Things Is Strong Note Sounded in Ceremony at Which the Keel of Its First Government-Yard-Built Cruiser Is Laid

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Aus.—Senator Pearce, minister of defense, performed an interesting and historic ceremony at Cockatoo island, New South Wales, when he laid the keels of H. M. A. S. Brisbane, the first Australian built cruiser, and of two torpedo boat destroyers which will form part of the royal Australian navy.

Australians were, in laying the commencement of an Australian navy. Senator Pearce explained, beginning to do their duty. He further maintained that Australia was quite capable of accomplishing big things in the line of naval construction, as well as in other things.

They recognized what the mother coun-

try had done for Australia in the way of naval defense, and no Australian worthy of the name desired to take unfair advantage of the British taxpayer. If they wished to be considered worthy of a place in the nations of the world, they must accept the responsibilities of a nation. That would cost Australia £5,500,000 sterling during the current year, a sum which would be paid without a murmur. Cockatoo island dockyard became federal property on Feb. 1, and after the ceremony of the laying of the keel, the New South Wales minister for works, Mr. Griffin, handed over the keys of the dockyard to Senator Pearce, enclosed in a silver casket.

course thousands have emigrated to countries all over the world and have attained in these countries to positions of eminence, but this extraordinary decrease in the population is only accounted for to a very small extent by emigration, and by far the greater part of it must be laid at the door of simple massacre.

Questioned as to the reason, apart from the religious aspect of the question, if there was one, why Turkey had committed or allowed to be committed these attacks on her Armenian subjects, Mr. Gregory said that the Armenians were unquestionably the brains of the Turkish empire. That they had under their control all the great financial concerns in the country, that in science, art, and literature they were preeminent, and that Turkey would today practically have no architects, no sculptors, and no painters if it were not for the Armenians. The Turk, he said, resents and always has resented this fact. He objects to the in-fidel amassing wealth, and so he confiscates it at every opportunity.

AIRSHIP PLAN FOR GHENT EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

GHENT, Belgium.—The announcement has been officially made that a service of airships will be available between Düsseldorf and the Ghent exhibition grounds. The contract has been made between the directors of the exhibition and the Zeppelin firm. The service will, it is expected, be maintained throughout August, September and October. The fare for the flight, which is of 130 miles, will be £14.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

CANAL ERA CALLS ATTENTION TO VAST CATTLE LAND OF VENEZUELA



Port of Guanta, Venezuela, on Caribbean sea, rival of Barcelona and important point of live stock exportation

Plains comprising 160,000 square miles, largest prairie area near U. S., offer possibilities among greatest in hemisphere

EXPORT MUCH STOCK

(Special to the Monitor) GUANTA, Venezuela—With the approaching completion of the Panama canal public attention is beginning to be directed to the undeveloped resources of the Caribbean shores, the great llanos of Venezuela being one of the centers of interest.

From the estuary of the Orinoco river to the western border of Venezuela and from the mountains running along the coast to those of the river, the Venezuelan llanos cover the largest prairie area in the vicinity of the United States. The cattle producing possibilities of this great Orinoco basin, covering 160,000 square miles with its innumerable streams and rivers, are among the greatest in the western hemisphere while for shipping facilities, during part of the year by the Orinoco, Apure and their affluents, the llanos are unusually favored.

Cattle form an increasingly large item in the exports through Ciudad Bolivar, the chief port on the Orinoco, while shipments by this port have more and more increased at the expense of the nearby Barcelona so that Guanta today is considered one of the principal export centers for Venezuelan cattle. Communication between Barcelona and Guanta across the llanos to the Orinoco and Ciudad Bolivar directly to the south is by Aragua de Barcelona, on the other side of the so-called maritime Andes.

Livestock in Venezuela, like so many other things in Spanish-America, came originally from Andalusia. At the time of the first attempts at emancipation from Spain the cattle on the llanos were estimated at 1,000,000 head and horses and mules at fully 300,000, while at the actual outbreak a few years later they had increased to 4,500,000, only to sink rapidly—being used by both armies—to perhaps 250,000 head in 1823, four years after the battle of Boyaca, which ended Spanish dominion in Venezuela and Colombia.

After that the cattle industry gained rapidly enough, with some vicissitudes, to allow of developing a good export trade. So far only sporadic efforts have been made to improve the stock, as is being done in the Argentine Republic with such marked success, or to introduce modern business methods on the ranches, but the belief is that the opening of the Panama canal, when the world traffic will go by this port, is bound to transform the whole industry.

The llanero has always been considered one of the most picturesque Spanish-American types, kin to the Argentine gaucho, the Chilean huazo, the Mexican charro. He affects a red and blue cojia, a broad felt hat, and trousers wide at the bottom and narrow at the knees. He is armed with the lance, garrocha, for handling bulls, the lariat and sometimes an old carbine. His horse is proverbial, as is his valor and patriotism that played such a conspicuous part in Venezuela's struggle for independence.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor) PARA, Brazil—The legislative assembly of this state has authorized the Governor to contract a foreign loan for \$25,000,000 gold for the purpose of refunding the preceding loans.

SAN FELIPE, Chile—An agricultural school is to be opened here and another in Ovalle, according to advices received from the capital.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The government has ordered surveys for the construction of a highway to unite this capital with Colonia, further up the estuary of the Plata. The road is to cross the Santa Lucia river by the new bridge, tra-

ARGENTINE PRESIDENT'S WORDS ON LATINS AROUSE COMMENT

Pointed allusion to Monroe Doctrine is inferred from Article on Race's Revival and Future and Necessity of South American Defense

(Special to the Monitor) BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Because of its inferred allusion to the Monroe doctrine much varied comment is heard on the contribution by President Saenz Pena to the recent Latin-American number of the comic review, Caras y Caretas, of this capital.

Under the caption "Resurgere" the President of the republic begins by saying that "the Latin race is undoubtedly traversing a period of darkness and dejection that contrasts with the past grandeur of its history. But the eclipse is transitory and the race that once held the sovereignty of the world, spreading its powerful impulse over the immensity of the seas and over unknown regions, must some day recover the heritage of its energy, its initiative, its undertakings and glories."

President Saenz Pena also holds that "exploration, invention, and arts are not the patrimony of the Anglo-Saxon but form the opulent inventory of the Latin race." The Latin-American League, in his opinion, is an idea that may well be beneficial in the developments of the future. He recalls that the idea was conceived by Simon Bolivar, the liberator of northern South America, and that in those dubious times it unquestionably was to some extent dangerous, "but it will not be so in the future nor would it be so today, well defined as are the sovereignties of the nations on the basis of mutual respect. . . . Within the scope

verse the great agricultural zones, passing near La Paz and the Swiss settlements, and finally reach Colonial, where wharves for fast steamers are to be constructed. The proposed road is expected to increase traffic between Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

IQUIQUE, Chile—The plans and estimates for the installation of water supply at this port have been approved.

IQUITOS, Peru—According to telegrams received from Liverpool the Boots steamship interests have complied with the demand advanced by President Billinghurst's order through the customs authorities at this port that the freight rates be reduced. A reduction of 20 per cent has been granted on articles of first necessity.

SALTA, A. R.—Fluvial traffic on the Bermejo river is increasing rapidly and the fleet is to be reinforced by two

of these political organisms there is a unity of political destiny and of thought as there is a solidarity of principles which the nations of this continent are called upon to defend since there is a special law of nations aspiring to the control of their unfoldment."

It is pointed out that this special international law which presumes to supervise the development of the South American nations can only be the Monroe doctrine, and President Saenz Pena's outspokenness on the necessity of South American defense and on the future of the Latin race, as well as his remark on the Anglo-Saxon, are considered significant. They express the general trend toward South American solidarity which of late is believed by close observers to have been somewhat dampened both in regard to the negotiations between Chile and Peru and the entente between this country and Brazil, but more especially by the military preparations of Bolivia, and are therefore commented on from various angles.

Aside from political considerations, however, general approval is heard of the plan to establish an intellectual Latin-American Union, such as proposed by the Colombian writer, Don Juan Ignacio Galvez, who is now in Chile. The plan is to found a center in every Latin-American capital and in Porto Rico, with a resident in Madrid, the main object being intercommunication through traveling lecturers.

steamers, one of which is now being fitted over with internal combustion engines. Three more steamers are now being built in German yards for this river traffic.

NEUQUEN, A. R.—A public telephone system has been installed in this town.

Navigation on the Limay river, an affluent of the Rio Negro flowing into the Atlantic, and on Lake Nahuel Huapi, near the Chilean border, where the river has its source, is to be established for the development of several industries, notably lumber.

LIMA, Peru—It is reported that the municipality is negotiating a contract with the Hydroelectric Syndicate of Chancay for the installation of better electric light service.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—A new road is being opened between Bluefields on the east coast and the department of Chontales.

PRESIDENT SAENZ PENA of the Argentine Republic must be credited with a most interesting contribution to a well-known Buenos Aires review. Of course, he could not have meant France or Italy or Spain in speaking of the temporary eclipse of the Latin race in the world's progress, since the developments of the last few years in those three countries express national revivals and racial assertions that have put an absolutely new complexion on world problems and world politics. It is evidently to the western Latins alone that President Saenz Pena has reference when he speaks of a period of darkness and dejection being traversed. The comment offered in the item from Buenos Aires that a more or less veiled allusion to the Monroe doctrine winds up the presidential statement on the planned Latin-American league might possibly seem rash were it not that the President in another place specifically mentions the Anglo-Saxon race in the light of a rival, and that the core of his statements is a strong emphasis on that solidarity of thought and destiny which is seen to tend more and more to dominate South American international affairs.

That Argentina is passing through a period of darkness and dejection, no one could assert, not even if he were to exaggerate largely certain electoral and party issues that have been troubling the Saenz Pena regime much to its credit as a stern protector of free suffrage. Brazil, despite some internal turbulence and financial difficulties, is more than ever sought by foreign capital. Chilean, Peruvian and Bolivian political and economic revival and activity in preparing for the opening of the Panama canal disclose a constructive force that is a revelation. The civic regeneration of Ecuador, Venezuela and especially Colombia is equally remarkable. Paraguay even has put her house in order, and Uruguay is as progressive as ever while keeping her balance well. Where, then, is the darkness? Evidently, President Saenz Pena is thinking of the Latin region north of Panama. And the darkness must be caused by the cloud of "Yankee imperialism" overshadowing Cuba, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua, Panama, even Mexico, judging from the comments of the South American press. But can President Saenz Pena find a practicable basis on which to bring Mexico, Central America and the West Indies within the scope of the movement toward solidarity which is now asserting itself so powerfully and with such excellent geographical logic throughout the southern continent? It is at least significant that he thinks this dream of the great Bolivar feasible today, undeterred, evidently, by the late President Madero's caustic comment on the anti-imperialist propaganda of that other distinguished Argentine, Don Manuel Ugarte.

NICARAGUA AND GUATEMALA PASS CORDIAL WORDS

Visit of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, Conservative Leader, on a Special Mission From Former Country Arouses Interest

RAPPROCHEMENT ON

(Special to the Monitor) GUATEMALA CITY, C. A.—Unusual interest is aroused here by the visit of the Nicaraguan conservative leader, Gen. Emiliano Chamorro, who presented his credentials as Nicaraguan minister on a special mission to the government of President Estrada Cabrera.

In view of the latter's sympathies with the present administration of Nicaragua as reaffirmed through American intervention, the speeches exchanged at General Chamorro's reception by the chief executive are commented on as more than mere form.

General Chamorro, after stating that his post was that of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission, said that he was "particularly instructed by the Nicaraguan government and by his fellow countrymen to extend to the government and people of Guatemala the assurances of their gratitude for the unmistakable tokens of fraternal solicitude given them on memorable occasions, also to express their keen sympathies which in eminent degree assume and distinguish their strong and loyal friendship."

The envoy added that it would redound to his special satisfaction to aid in the development of these happy relations, emphasizing the fact that he personally entertained for Guatemala and especially for President Estrada Cabrera an imperishable affection born of the generous hospitality extended him in the days of his exile from Nicaraguan soil. It is on the basis of these personal sentiments

that he proposes to "labor for yet closer relations between the two nations, thereby fulfilling both his own aspirations and the mission entrusted to him by his country."

President Estrada Cabrera's reply was equally fervid though considered more formal. He spoke of the "numerous traditional bonds of sympathy and confraternity binding together the two peoples identified with the same aspirations and intimately related from the dawn of their history. He assured General Chamorro of the keen desire of his administration to cooperate in the labors for the closest rapprochement between Guatemala and Nicaragua."

It is considered an interesting point that simultaneously with the arrival of the Nicaraguan special mission in this capital the charge d'affaires of Honduras, Lic. Don Guillermo Campos, is being promoted to the post of minister resident. He presented his credentials the day after General Chamorro's reception and it was noted that the President was rather more effusive in his expressions of friendship and solidarity than he had been on the former occasion.

Guatemalan influence today is regarded as more strongly entrenched in Honduras than in years, making possible the influence exercised by the former on Nicaraguan affairs, and it is thought that the rapprochement between the three republics, especially under the auspices of the pro-American policy pursued by President Estrada Cabrera, may eventually form a practicable basis for the much-discussed Central American union. It is recognized that the pivot in this scheme is the attitude of the republic of El Salvador, at present isolated but for the sympathies of Costa Rica, and developments in San Salvador City, under the new President, Don Carlos Melendez, and on the Salvadorian border are being closely watched.

CHILE'S CROPS REPORTED GOOD

(Special to the Monitor) CONCEPCION, Chile—Crops in this province and throughout the south are considered unusually satisfactory, being superior to those of recent years. Reports from the province of Malleco, one of the most highly productive wheat sections, are exceptionally favorable.

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JURISCONSULTS' DELEGATES REFER LARGE QUESTION BACK

(Special to the Monitor) MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—At the first session of the jurists' committee, appointed to meet in this capital by the Pan-American convention held last year in Rio de Janeiro, the Paraguayan delegate, Dr. Cecilio Baez, presided. Dr. Candido de Oliveira of Brazil and Dr. Jose Pedro Varela of Uruguay, also being present. A message was sent to Dr. Romeu, minister of foreign affairs, announcing the inauguration of the sessions.

Dr. Oliveira, referring to the project of a private international law code and developing at great length a number of political and economic considerations, declared emphatically for the maintenance of the principle of nationality as against the principle of domicile sustained by Drs. Varela and Baez. He based his attitude on the traditions of Brazil and on

the fact that the new Brazilian code about to be sanctioned incorporates these ideas as adopted in the Hague conference.

The Uruguayan delegate expressed his regret at the divergence of opinion, but said he felt in duty bound to sustain the principle of domicile always upheld by this republic and embodied in the treaties of 1880. The Paraguayan delegate placed himself unreservedly on the side of the Uruguayan, but proposed that each view be presented in a separate project for the final decision by the general committee of jurists' delegates in Rio de Janeiro. His proposal was carried.

IRRIGATION WORK PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor) LA RIOJA, A. R.—Early installation of the irrigation works contracted for by the government is anticipated.

See Panama Canal Now

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MANY MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED BY MORGAN FAMILY

Late Financier to Be Brought to United States but Vessel for Purpose Has Not Yet Been Decided Upon by Relatives

SERVICES ARRANGED

(By the United Press)

ROME—J. Pierpont Morgan's body will be brought to America, but it has not been announced upon what vessel. Before the removal occurs there will be Episcopal funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner Brown, rector of All Saints, the English Episcopal church and the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of the American Episcopal church.

Ambassador O'Brien, in accordance with instructions from Secretary of State Bryan, offered the American embassy for funeral services, but Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee thought this would be impracticable, owing to the early departure for America.

Herbert L. Satterlee and Mrs. Satterlee, a daughter of Mr. Morgan, will accompany the body to New York. The remains are to be interred beside his parents in Hartford, Conn. The arrival of messages of regret at his passing received at the Grand hotel continues to increase and the representatives of the family here have been overwhelmed by the volume of telegrams and cables.

NEW YORK—No information has ever been given out concerning J. Pierpont Morgan's will or as to how he would dispose of his property. There are various estimates as to the value of Mr. Morgan's estate, but none of them falls below \$100,000,000.

Mr. Morgan was one of the first of his countrymen to impress Europe as having esthetic interests that compelled respectful attention by collectors and connoisseurs. He came to have an international reputation and a list of friends and acquaintances in high places unequalled by any art patron of his time, and it is as such a patron that posterity is likely to look upon him with unanimity. In Mr. Morgan's private museum, in the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York city, and in collections in Europe which still have to be brought to America there are works of art forever dedicated to use by Americans that are of rank and value such as no other man ever acquired.

He has spoiled many lands to enrich his own and this to a degree that as yet is scarcely appreciated even by Americans who have had the most of his confidence.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., who succeeds his father in the house of Morgan, was born in New York 46 years ago and graduated from Harvard in 1889. From college he went directly to the London house of Morgan, Grenfell & Co. for his apprenticeship in the work he has to take up. He was there a factor in the negotiations leading to the transfer of the \$40,000,000 payment by this government to France for the Panama canal. In 1903 the younger Morgan was sent to Russia by his father to negotiate the great bond loan which the Morgan house negotiated that year. Mr. Morgan, Jr., was first secretary of the special American embassy to the coronation of King Edward.

NO TARIFF ON BOOTS AND SHOES IS REPORT NOW

WASHINGTON—It is believed here that boots and shoes are on the free list in the Underwood tariff bill that the Democrats of the ways and means committee are preparing for Congress. A duty of 5 per cent had been hoped for by some.

It is also asserted that some substantial reductions have been made on the cotton rates and that raw wool is taxed 15 per cent with a prorate for the woolen manufacturers.

Chairman Underwood is now said to be for an omnibus tariff bill rather than a revision of the tariff schedule by schedule, and it is considered that that is the likely process by which the tariff bill will be passed.

PRESIDENT PLANS 'TO GO TO PANAMA'

WASHINGTON—Although Cornish, New Hampshire, has been chosen as the summer capital, that place will not see President Wilson very much, it is thought. Although the President had considered going to the New Jersey coast for the summer, he finally turned to New Hampshire to avoid the campaign expected in the New Jersey Democratic primary nominations for Governor this summer.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress the President plans to go to Panama.

SUGAR DUTY LEFT TO PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON—Whether raw sugar shall go on the free list or carry a small duty in the new tariff bill, is to be decided by President Wilson. Congressional leaders are willing to defer to his attitude. Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee is waiting to hear from the President. The Louisiana delegation and congressmen from the beet sugar districts want a duty.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

TRENTINI IN "THE FIREFLY"

Singing of grand opera quality—something provided only by Miss Emma Trentini in present day comic opera—delighted a full house at the Shubert theater Monday evening when "The Firefly" began a limited engagement. Miss Trentini captivated her audience, both by her superb singing and her little jerky antics, the odd flavor of her Italian humor and mischief, artless as a joyful child, and always close to the honest earth.

She has the congenial role of an Italian street singer of New York who goes in the disguise of a boy with a yachting party to Bermuda. This gives her a chance to sing a saucy Tommy Atkins song in bright red suit and funny little hat over one ear. The last act brings her again to New York, now a grand opera singer, and guest at a fashionable reception. A couple of sentimental affairs are satisfactorily woven into this story by the librettist, Otto Hauerbach. Throughout the evening Miss Trentini was heartily applauded and her best song, "Gianina," in the first act, won something like an ovation.

Miss Trentini is fortunate in having real music to sing. Rudolf Friml, the composer, gets variety into his music, yet keeps it singable in range. It all goes with a cheerful swing and a solidity of touch that reveal a blithe and certain hand. There is emphasis, though subtle, tempo that makes the music seem living as Miss Trentini sings it with her astonishing volume, and her elastic, vital legato.

There was rare beauty of tone, too, in Vera de Rosa's singing of "Sapphire Seas." Seldom is such intelligent and agreeable duet, singing heard as that of Melville Stewart and Miss Audrey Maple in "Sympathy." Miss Maple was a picture as a blonde Gibson girl in black, gold and purple. Roy Atwell was funny in his intelligent cartoon fashion and helped in a capital comic trio. "De Trop," with Sammy Leeyard and Miss Ruby Norton. "Beautiful Ship from Toyland" was a sonorous male chorus as led by William Wolf. Signor Albert Pesce conducted an enlarged orchestra with a swing and snap. The whole makes a cheerful and sometimes brilliant entertainment.

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

"Ready Money," a clever farce that ranks among the best offerings of this season, moved Monday evening from the Shubert to the Majestic, where it continues this week only.

The Irish players are in their second week of their month's engagement at the Plymouth with a double bill, "Patriots" and "Spreading the News." These will be repeated tonight and Thursday matinee. Wednesday and Thursday nights, "Coats," "Maurice Harte" and "The Workhouse Ward"; Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee, "Mixed Marriage" and "Galway Races."

"Believe Me, Xantippe" has entered upon its final week at the Castle Square theater. Next Monday, "The Darling of the Gods."

"Top of the Morning" is in its final week at the Tremont theater. April 7 the Aborn company begins a season of grand opera in English with a week of "Il Trovatore," and "Faust," "Carmen" and "Lucia" to follow.

Walker Whiteside comes to the Majestic April 7 in "The Typhoon," an emotional play from the Hungarian. Otis Skinner is in his second week at the Hollis in "Kismet," a brilliant stage picture out of the "Arabian Nights."

"Officer 666," a jolly farce at the Park, and "The Round-up," western melodrama at the Boston, are here indefinitely.

Miss Horniman is to bring her Manchester repertory company to the Plymouth theater on April 21 for a fortnight's engagement in a round of interesting classic and modern plays, opening with Arnold Bennett's satirical newspaper drama, "What the Public Wants." Other plays will be Galsworthy's "Silver Box," Massfield's "Nan," and Shaw's "Candida," besides "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal," "The Stoops to Conquer" and several short plays.

Next Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Lady Gregory will speak at the Plymouth theater on "Folklore."

Miss Lillian Russell appears at Symphony hall this evening and Wednesday and Thursday afternoons in a lecture illustrated by kinemacolor pictures.

"CHOCOLATE SOLDIER" TO RETURN

"The Chocolate Soldier," perhaps the most agreeable opera comique of recent years, is to return to Boston, April 14, for a brief engagement at the Colonial theater.

"HAWTHORNE OF THE U. S. A."

Breeziness characterized the production of "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.," a romantic farce, by James Fagan, at the Colonial theater, Monday evening, with Douglas Fairbanks in the title role.

A lively blend of farce and melodrama, embracing a series of ludicrous situations linked by a thread of sentiment, the play concerns the adventures of an American tourist, Anthony Hamilton Hawthorne, in the Balkans. This young man hustles in to the beautiful garden of the royal palace at Borrovia. Here a girl of exceptional grace and beauty is studying the staid. She is a princess, he a plebeian. Though attracted to one another by their romantic meeting their widely separated stations prevent the soft impeachment from deepening until time for the play to end.

This monarchy of Borrovia is on the verge of bankruptcy and when the last glimmer of hope seems to lie in the union of the fair princess to an unwelcome prince of a neighboring country Hawthorne with a superabundance of American energy and enterprise, steps into the breach, introduces western methods into the government and transforms the kingdom into a prosperous if slangy nation.

Hawthorne discovers a revolutionary plot and warns the king. Then he insults the prince, bowls him over, and escapes, only to be captured and jailed. Escaping by bribery, the irrepressible Hawthorne turns up at the palace just as the pretender is about to get the upper hand. Our hero starts another riot right away, hurries the table to take another friendly tap at the prince, then dashes out of an open window. Mr. Fairbanks didn't breathe normally again until he had taken his twelfth curtain call.

Only Hawthorne is sad now. Evidently he has been too busy in his youth to read romances, for he thinks that he must part with the fair princess. Not so. The grateful king accommodatingly converts the monarchy into a republic, and President and Mrs. Hawthorne live happily ever after.

It is a joyful jingo joke of a play, and Mr. Fairbanks appeared to be having as much fun as anybody in the laughing audience. He dashes through the play with fine aplomb, and conquers Balkan and Bostonian alike with his unquenchable, irresistible grin. Miss Fenwick charmed as the princess, and all of the excellent company are well cast.

PLAYLET AT BIJOU

"Thieves," a comedy by Grover Harrison and Earl Derr Biggers, in the entertainment this week at the Bijou theater, offers a novelty in the form of discussion of the ethics of theft between a soft-palmed embezzler and a hard-handed, second-story worker. Francis Williams acts the gentleman well. There is other entertainment, dancing by the Beardsleys and photo plays.

B. F. KEITH'S.

Cliff Gordon, with his amusing German-English comments on affairs of the day, provides an amusing 20 minutes on the bill this week at B. F. Keith's theater. There was much freshness to his quips.

The De Lasso acrobats did thrilling ground and lofty tumbling and the Buckley animal troupe provide amusement which became novel when a brown bear did a heavily graceful roller skating act. The four Rianes in a rough and tumble sketch, Pauline Moran in songs, the Van Dykes in a cartoon sketching act and Macart and Bradford in a political sketch, are among the other acts that pleased.

THE MEXICAN

Rehearsals for "The Mexican," Mildred Champagne's new play, have begun. The play will be presented for the benefit of the Ohio people at the Plymouth theater, Tuesday afternoon, April 15. The author is familiar with Mexican life, it is said. Through the permission of their respective managers the cast will include Maelyn Arluck, Robert Vaughn, Louis Hendricks, C. W. Goodrich, M. W. Hale, Ogden Crane, Eleanor Gordon, Rose Morison, Camilla Crume, Marie Ashton.

ONE TERM BILL TO BE PUSHED

WASHINGTON—Senator Works of California is expected to renew efforts to secure the submission to the country of a single presidential term constitutional amendment at the approaching session of Congress. He will introduce his amendment in such form that it would prevent Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft or Mr. Wilson from seeking reelection.

BUSINESS STREET IN CAMDEN, ME.



CAMDEN, Me.—The accompanying picture shows a business street in Camden, a town which often is referred to as "Pictureque Camden by the Sea." Its well built brick blocks, clean streets and substantial homes prove Camden to be not only a town of nature but also a town of thrift and industry. The business section has been rebuilt entirely since it was burned in 1892.

"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The second act of Mr. Broadhurst's play, "Bought and Paid For," is frankly horrible, though perhaps an evil as crying as the drink habit, and one that has been shamefully trafficked in, and shamelessly palliated, needs a picture as garish and repulsive as that which is being given at the New theater. That the author has yielded to the temptation to end the play sentimentally, sending his audience home in a comfortable frame of mind, is probably sound as regards the box office, though the play, as a piece of realism, suffers considerably in consequence.

The only excuse for forcing an unpleasant fact is the determination to see it through; otherwise its representation is merely an appeal to morbidity. Still, it must be said that, in the main, Mr. Broadhurst appears to be in earnest, and his rather cheap optimism at the finish is partly to be accounted for by the fact that plays will only pay, while rents are high, as long as there are long "runs," and that most people like to feel with Broadhurst that the world is, on the whole, quite a jolly place.

Robert Stafford has made a great deal of money very quickly. He marries a girl in a telephone exchange, who, though not in love with him, likes nobody better. Stafford loves money for the sense of power it gives him; "it makes a man feel all right here," he says, tapping his chest. It has given him luxury too, and that, he tells us, has got into him.

Genuinely in love, he almost forces this girl in a humble position to marry him. As he tells her in the second act, when he is more a satyr than a man, "she is bought and paid for." Profligate in his generosity, he lavishes presents on his wife, and takes his useless brother-in-law into his office at an absurd salary.

When Mrs. Stafford, measuring legal against moral right, feels compelled to leave her husband, he tells her she must come back to him, as he will not be driven into making promises or asking her to return. Through a trick the husband and wife are brought together again. So Mrs. Stafford, after enduring much hardship, returns, in an expensive fur coat, to her luxurious home, much to the satisfaction of her sister and brother-in-law who perpetrated the fraud, and hope to enjoy again the spoils of Stafford's fortune.

The acting of Allan Aynesworth as Stafford is quite admirable. To any one who has known a case similar to this wretched man, the actor's portrayal of the role is heartrending. Miss Alexandra Carlisle, too, as the wife, plays with a reserve that gives considerable dignity to the part.

Then Giro Kim is deliciously funny as a Japanese servant; his little bows and his pathetically polite "excuse" are quite worth seeing alone. Perhaps Stafford's brother-in-law, James Gilley, very well acted, though not always quite audibly by Frank Craven, helps to make the play as popular as it undoubtedly is.

A study in minute meanness, hopeless incapacity, and abnormal vanity, he is amusing in the way small animals may amuse one with their antics. When given a motor-car by the magnificent Stafford, his only remark is: "What make?"

Mr. Broadhurst's play is thoroughly alive, the characters and all that they say and do, even if they neither do or say anything particularly extraordinary, interest right through. As for the audience, many of them behaved as if they were utterly depraved, and were indifferent as to who knew it.

One must remember, however, that the theater is generally regarded as a place where you may relax yourself entirely, leaving what wits you may have at home for business the following day. This is, perhaps, the most charitable way of explaining the frequent laughter that was often in the worst possible taste.

MONEY REFORM MAY COME UP IN CONGRESS EARLY

Several Measures for Reorganization of Currency System Being Prepared for Introduction

WASHINGTON—Several bills for currency reform are being prepared for introduction when Congress meets next week and House and Senate leaders say the appearance of the measures will mark the beginning of a general discussion of financial legislation.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, and Representative Glass of Virginia are working on measures which probably will be submitted first to the banking committees of the respective houses and made the basis for committee study.

Senator Owen says he will call a meeting of the Democratic members of the Senate's new committee on banking and currency to be held late this week, when a bill Senator Owen practically has completed representing his views of needed reform will be submitted, together with other measures that come before that body.

Senator Owen has not given out the details of his bill. The bill prepared by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, another member of the Senate committee, and provides for 20 separate and independent currency associations in the United States, will be introduced early in the session.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Senate committee, will reintroduce the bill drawn by the national monetary commission, providing for a National Reserve Association.

Senator Weeks says the measure will be changed in no way from the form approved by the monetary commission and in which it was introduced into the last Congress.

MUSIC

GOODRICH RECITAL

Appearing for the first time in Boston, Miss Helen Goodrich, contralto, and Gutia Casini, cellist, gave a recital at Steinert hall Monday afternoon, with Frank La Forge as accompanist. The appearance of the two new performers was looked forward to with keen interest by musicians who know Mr. La Forge, for the accompanist of Mme. Sembrich and other world-renowned singers is supposed to be very particular about the artistic company he keeps. The work of the contralto and the cellist whom Mr. La Forge presented to the Boston public was no disappointment. Both the singing and the playing proved to be founded on solid technique and to be inspired by modern interpretative feeling.

Miss Goodrich's songs included the following: Schubert, "An eine Quelle," "Klaeren's Lied," "Hark, Hark the Lark;" Rachmaninoff, "Wie mirs weh thut;" Krehl, "Liebe mich;" Melartini, "O pater;" Wexlerin, "Deux Bergerettes;" Franck, "Lied;" La Forge, "Love's Sympathy," and "To a Messenger."

Mr. Casini's selections were: Tschalkowsky's variations on a rocco theme, a transcription of Chopin's nocturne in E flat, and Piatni's "Airs Baskys."

NOTES

The Boston Vocal Art Club of 60 voices gives a concert at 7:45 o'clock tonight at the Maverick church, Central square, East Boston, repeating the program of last week. The soloists include Miss Ruth Irving, soprano; Charles N. Nystedt, tenor, and Eber Wells, baritone.

MR. GRAHAM OPENS LECTURES

In the first of a series of three lectures on romance history, the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, formerly of Christ church, Rochester, N. H., spoke on "Paris: The Empress Josephine" Monday evening in Whitney hall, Coolidge corner, Brookline. The series will be continued next Monday evening when Mr. Graham's subject will be "Berlin: Queen Louise" and on Thursday evening, April 17, when he will speak on "Vienna: The Empress Elizabeth."

MILK PRICE CONTEST EXPECTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A contest between the producers and dealers of milk is expected in this city, if the ultimatum that has been sent to the Providence Milk Car Association and Providence Dairy Company by the Connecticut Milk Producers Association for a price increase is adhered to.

HARVARD FRESHMEN TO DINE

Nearly 700 lower classmen of Harvard are expected to attend the annual dinner of the freshman class of Harvard to be held at the Harvard Union tonight. T. H. Potter is to act as toastmaster and a musical program will be rendered by the Freshman Glee Club quartet.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

How many people who are quite willing to agree that in the arts, educational and business affairs, genius is the capacity for taking infinite pains, do not seem to realize that nowhere is this more true than in a game like golf. Poets may be born not made, but I am inclined to think that nine out of every 10 golfers come under the heading of the manufactured article. By this I mean no disrespect to either the poet or the golfer. In fact they are often one and the same and at this season of the year half of us are liable to feel odes to spring throbbing to be expressed.

Do not be alarmed, I am not going to take advantage of my column to inflict any personal efforts in that line. I was thinking of a very interesting article of Mark Allerton's I am going to give you to read this week. He refers to the patient practise which the great golfers of the world find necessary in order to retain their lofty position in the golfing world. People are far too prone to think that having achieved some splendid success the great player may rest on his laurels and in some mysterious manner retain his position and skill without future effort.

Surely every one realizes how even a wonderful driver may suddenly lose either distance or direction; alas and alack! sometimes both at once. Yet it is a queer thing though the ordinary player seem ever to dream that such a thing might come within the bounds of possibility where the great of the world are concerned. To have attained skill means to their idea of things, to have entered some charmed circle of perpetual excellence, where no further effort is necessary. On the contrary if the ordinary golfer were to devote half as much time to careful painstaking practise as do the great of the world he would soon come to realize how erroneous his former idea was. It is possible he may come some day to explain to others how wrong it is and prove it from his own personal experience. The chances being that if he has practised as assiduously as that, he will have graduated from the ranks of the ordinary golfer to those of the extraordinary.

Yes, there may be those who are born golfers, but there are far more who are made. One so often hears a man say he golfs for the fun of the thing, and cannot see any sense in taking a dozen balls or so to a secluded spot and working at a game. Well, he is more than welcome to take the game that way, and probably he will get a lot of fun out of it, but he need never wonder why others pass him by and why his handicap remains in double figures. However, there is really no necessity for my going further into this last point, because it is not to that type of player that this column is addressed. He is a pleasant man to meet, and it is good for every club to be able to count several such men among its members.

He is not the kind of golfer who wins championships, however, and it is to the would-be champions we speak here.

If the great of the world find it necessary to practise and practise not only at the shots they are least sure of, but at their own specialties, how can the ordinary player hope to improve by any other method than this? Remember Willie Park's "secret" of his wonderful putting, Park, counted as almost unrivaled on the green, confessing to practising six hours a day, at his own specialty. He was indeed a born putter but he was not content with that. He must make himself one as well. Kept up to a pitch in a match we may, and often do, excel ourselves. Such inspired skill is good but there must be also steadiness born of patient practise if we would continue among the great.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SKIRT WITH SIMULATED TUNIC

High or natural waist line

ALL tunic and overskirt effects are fashionable this spring and this model is one of the most attractive that has been brought out. It consists of a two-piece skirt with the tunic portions arranged over the sides, and the two are stitched together a few inches above the lower edge of the tunic portion; thus, in reality, the two are in one, though the effect of a separate tunic is given.

The skirt can be finished at the high or the natural waist line as may be preferred. It can be combined with a waist to make an entire gown or it can be used as a part of a coat suit.

The material in the illustration is diagonal cloth. If liked, two materials could be used to give a very smart effect; for example, the main portions could be of checked and the tunic portions of plain material. In one of the small views, the lower edges of the tunic portions are overfaced with a contrasting material and the idea is a very pretty one.

For the medium size, the skirt will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 27 to trim, as shown in the small view. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 yards.

The pattern of the skirt (7777) is cut in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist



measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

CROWN OF HAT FITS THE HEAD

Tiny artificial flowers much favored

THE new hats are not perched upon our heads nowadays, says a New York Times contributor. They are crushed down over them. The crown of the hat fits the crown of the hat. Where are the bandeaux of yester year? Gone with the velvet waste-baskets and the huge satin chopping bowls, completely surrounded by a satin terrace, which have been doing duty as hats the past few seasons.

I have yet to see an absolutely flat, stiff crown on one of this year's models. Even the sailor shapes—and there are some charming modifications of that type—exhibit a crown rounded at the top so that the head will fit up into it.

There is a great vogue, by the way, for small flowers. They are used in tight bunches or made into tall spikes or in wreaths which very often encircle the upper part of the crown. Several different colors and varieties are used in the same bunch or wreath. On the larger-crowned hats these tiny artificial blossoms are sometimes arranged in dainty festoons around the crown over the drape of lace or ribbon or other material.

The close-fitting, head-shaped hat will apparently have a considerable vogue during the early spring, especially among younger women. But the more exclusive models, and certainly those which as a rule will be the more becoming ones to older women, are in the medium sizes. The best of these show the long line from front to back which is characteristic of this season's millinery. Most of them have a brim turning up at both sides, but more decidedly at the left. If the brim does not roll more at the left than at the right, however, the upstand-

ing trimming is very likely to be placed at the right side.

These shapes also are worn crushed down upon the head. One of the best of these models is in what is called the English walking shape. There may be ostrich feathers, but they are quite likely to show only a single row of flues, and these uncured. Even the comparatively few remaining flues may have been subjected to acids that have eaten off all the tiny fuzz from certain sections of the plume.

This treatment of ostrich feathers is a French innovation which has gained in popularity the present season. The plume is not entirely denuded of its fluffiness. The edges and the center are protected and the acid is then brushed over the strip down the middle of each row of flues. In this way the feather retains its soft flammings, except along these strips of fine bare threads, and the effect of transparency has a curious charm.

Numidi feathers are extensively used, especially on the medium shapes. They are oftenest in black, but are also seen in colors, especially the purples and yellows.

Chief among the straw weaves this season are Milan, hemp, Tagal, Neapolitan, Leghorn and crin. All these are wonderfully light in weight and comfortable to wear. Draped satin crowns are a feature of many of the simpler models as well as of the more elaborate ones. Almost all the hats should be posed at quite a decided angle, sloping downward at the back. When this is done, the plume, fancy feather, or whatever forms the trimming at the back of the hat, stands out at right angles with the figure.

PAIR OF REINS FOR CHILDREN

Directions for knitting the plaything

PLAYING HORSES is a capital sport for the children. Why not knit a pair of reins? You can embroider the little owner's initials or name in white wool on the scarlet shield. You will find that it is quite easy to form the letters in cross-stitch, and the extra trouble is really worth while, as, if the reins get lost, and the name is on them, they will probably turn up all right again, says a San Diego Union contributor.

For a pair of reins you will need one skein of scarlet and half a skein of white wool, a bone crochet hook (No. 5) and three brass rings one inch in diameter, on which to make the tassels.

Take the scarlet wool first and make a strip of afghan stitch (also known as trestle stitch) seven inches wide and three yards long. Join and break the wool.

Now take the white wool and make 1 s. c., 1 ch. in each stitch on both edges. This makes the reins.

Use the scarlet wool for the shield, making six rows of afghan stitch 26 inches wide. Then decrease one stitch at each end of every row.

This decreasing is quite easily managed. In picking up the stitches always skip the first stitch, put the hook under the next two stitches, wool over the hook, and draw up a loop through both at the same time. Now pick up each stitch separately until there are only three left; put the hook under the next two, wool over the hook, draw up a loop, pick up the last stitch, working off as usual.

Continue in this way until you reach the row where there are only three stitches altogether. Pick these all up at once, draw the wool through them and fasten off.

Edge off with white wool in the same way as for the reins, and embroider in cross-stitch to suit your own fancy. Press the reins and shield carefully on the wrong side under a damp towel. Then double the reins, measure 10 inches on

each side from the fold, put the top of the shield at these points and sew the straight edges at the side to reins.

The tassels are made by taking 25 six-inch strands of scarlet wool and drawing them through one of the bone rings, previously covered with s. c. worked in white wool. Then wind the white wool four or five times round these strands, keeping it as close to the ring as possible. Fasten securely and fray out the tassel ends with a coarse needle so as to make them fluffy.

You will need a hook long enough to hold at one time all the stitches required for the width of the work, and it must be uniform size from hook to tip. Make a foundation chain of the length required. Put the hook through the last chain stitch but one and draw a loop through, leaving it on the needle.

Take up all the stitches in the same way; then put the wool over and draw through two loops over again and through two more, and so on until all the loops have been used. The loops thus worked off will look like upright stitches along the work. Take up each of these upright stitches and draw a loop through it, leaving each loop on the hook, then work back as on the other row.

MINT JELLY

Two bunches of mint, simmered in one pint of water for one half hour; one cup sugar, 1 1/2 tablespoonsful of granulated gelatine, softened in one half cup of water; juice of two lemons.

When the gelatine has softened, pour the water from the cooked mint over the softened gelatine, then add the sugar and lemon juice. A delicate green color may be obtained by the use of a little vegetable color paste.

Strain and chill: cut in squares and serve with lamb in the place of mint sauce. It may be used as a garnish for the lamb.—Woman's World.

HANG THIS IN THE LAUNDRY

SOAK ink stains in sour milk. If a dark stain remains, rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime. Saturate grass stains thoroughly with kerosene, then put in the wash tub.

Wash iodine stains with alcohol, then rinse with a soapy water.

Soak iron rust stains thoroughly with lemon juice, sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the sun.

Hot water and soap generally remove grease spots.

Soften pitch, wheel grease or tar stains with lard and soak in turpentine. Scrape off all the loose surface dirt with a knife, sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently until dry.

Soak mildew in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours. Rinse in cold water.

Rub sewing machine oil stains with lard, let stand for several hours and wash with cold water and soap.

To remove scorch stains, wet the scorched place, rub with soap and bleach in the sun.

Wash chocolate and cocoa stains with soap in tepid water.

To remove fruit stains, stretch the fabric over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain.—San Francisco Call.

TRIED RECIPES

QUICK FRANKLIN ENTIRE WHEAT BREAD

THREE cups Franklin entire wheat flour, six teaspoons baking powder, two tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon salt; milk. Sift together the flour, baking powder, sugar and salt, and add the milk slowly, mixing to a soft dough. Cut the dough through and through with a knife until it is elastic, then turn it on a floured board and shape it into a loaf. Place it in a buttered bread pan; cover it with a piece of buttered paper, and let it stand 20 minutes. Bake it in a moderate oven for an hour, removing the paper after half an hour.

ORANGE BUTTER

Put the yolks of half a dozen hard boiled eggs into a mortar with two ounces of butter, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of blanched and chopped sweet almonds. Pound the whole into a smooth paste, moistening from time to time with orange flower water, then rub through a sieve into a glass dish. This butter may be served with any kind of sweet or fancy biscuits.

SUGARED WALNUTS

Shell and skin as many walnuts as desired, separate them into halves and mash them in an icing made of four ounces of sugar to one egg. Place them on a sheet of thick paper, stand in the oven and bake until they are a light brown color. When cold remove from the paper and serve piled high on a glass dish. After shelling and skinning the walnuts, the halves should be dried at the oven door before being dipped in the icing.—Montreal Star.

MOCK ANGEL CAKE

Mix and sift four times one cupful of fine granulated sugar, one and one third cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one third teaspoonful of salt. Pour on gradually while stirring constantly two thirds cupful of hot scalded milk; then cut and fold in the whites of two eggs, beaten until stiff, and flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

MARSHMALLOW FROSTING

Put one cupful of sugar and one third cupful of boiling water in a saucepan. Bring quickly to the boiling point and boil without stirring until syrup will spin a thread when dropped from tip of spoon. Add five marshmallows cut in small pieces and pour very gradually, while beating constantly, on the white of one egg beaten until stiff but not dry. Beat until mixture is thick enough to spread and flavor with vanilla.—Woman's Home Companion.

HOME HELPS

Rice should be washed in several waters before cooking it. The best way to do this is to put the rice in a sieve and plunge it up and down in a pan of water. Hot water is far better than cold, for if the rice kernels have been coated with paraffin the hot water will wash it off. This is impossible with the cold water.

When next cooking bacon, try putting it in a sieve and pouring boiling water over it; then cover for a few moments with cold water, drying the bacon on a cloth before putting into the sizzling frying pan.

Some housewives put a little water in the kettle in which milk is to be heated to prevent the milk scorching. Another method is to sprinkle in a little granulated sugar and let it get hot before pouring in the milk.

Save all bits of soft silk or satin. If you are not clever with your needle, some friend may be and she will quickly transform them into tiny flowers for bows or other accessories of the dress.—Newark News.

DONE IN THE FIRELESS COOKER

Salmon caprice and other dishes

IN an article in the Modern Priscilla Natalie Emmons Gray gives the following recipes for fireless cookery, which, she says, have been carefully tested, and will please the housekeeper whose menus must be economically planned.

Salmon Caprice—Beat two eggs lightly (not more than 12 strokes), add one cup of milk; one cup of soft bread, removing crust; salt, and a dash of red pepper. Beat into this mixture one tall can of salmon, from which the fat and bones have been removed. Pour over all, after placing in a baking dish, one cup of cream dressing. Place in fireless cooker, above radiator which has been heated 15 minutes, and bake one hour and a half. Garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg and parsley.

Creamed Cauliflower—Break into bits one small cauliflower after cooking. Cauliflower is best when cooked in two waters, boiling and salted, and carefully drained. Butter well one of the fireless cooker baking dishes. Put in a layer of cauliflower, salt, white pepper, add a generous sprinkling of grated cheese. Repeat until dish is full, seasoning to taste. Sprinkle over the top a layer of cracker dust, add bits of butter and bake in the fireless cooker one hour. Heat radiator 15 minutes. When done turn over all one pint of cream sauce and garnish with slices of hard-boiled egg. The cauliflower should be hot and very moist when put into the baking dish.

Peach Shortcake—Two cups of flour, two level teaspoonfuls baking powder, one fourth teaspoonful salt. Mix well together and rub in a piece of butter the size of an egg. Make into dough with a small cup of milk; roll out to an inch thickness and bake 40 minutes on one of the baking pans, using the rack which fits in the largest compartment. Heat two radiators 10 minutes and place one above and below the rack. When baked, split open and spread well with butter. Cover with one quart of peaches, pared and quartered, and sweetened with one cup of granulated sugar. Cover with a meringue made with the whites of two eggs, three tablespoonfuls powdered

sugar, half a teaspoonful vanilla and serve.

Green Corn Puffs—Beat two eggs until light, add one cup of sweet milk, one pint of grated corn, seasoned with salt and a dash of red pepper. Butter well six custard cups. Fill them half full of the mixture. Place the cups in the large cooking utensil, which has been sufficiently filled with boiling water to keep the cups from floating. Fill the cups about level with soft, grated cheese. Heat radiator 15 minutes and leave in the fireless cooker one hour. Serve with tomato sauce.

Oysters Viennese—One small loaf of Vienna bread; cut from the upper crust an oblong shaped slice, then with a sharp knife or spoon scoop out enough of the soft interior to make a deep bed. Season the sides of the wall with salt, pepper, and spread with butter. Pour into this one pint of oysters, from which the liquor has been drained. Add one pint of cream dressing; season well, adding a dash of paprika. Replace the top slice, and bake in the fireless cooker one hour. Heat radiator 10 minutes.

Poor Man's Pie—Dice into small pieces cold roast beef or lamb, removing all the gristle and fat. Season with salt, pepper, and onion if desired. Add the meat gravy, a teaspoonful of finely chopped celery and turn into a baking dish. Spread over this two inches of well-seasoned mashed potato. Then over all place a thin crust of pastry made with butter, glaze with beaten egg and bake one hour. Heat radiator 10 minutes.

Foam Pudding—Beat together yolks of three eggs and white of one, add two cups sweet milk, one half cup sugar, two spoonful vanilla, four tablespoonfuls cornstarch dissolved in milk. Cook in double boiler until thick. Pour into baking dish. Beat whites of two eggs to stiff froth, add three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, flavor with vanilla. Pile in pyramid over custard. Heat radiator 10 minutes, place above pudding in fireless cooker until needed. Care should be taken to heat radiator sufficiently to set, not brown, meringue.

LOOK OUT FOR KITCHEN FIRST

Furnishings that lighten labor

IF you are going to build a new house, lay out the kitchen yourself, and insist that the rest of the house plans conform to that, writes B. B. Streeter in the Woman's Home Companion.

Make room for a long table at one side of the sink, anyhow; if it is possible to put the sink near the middle of a side of the room, with tables on each side of the sink, all the better. Both sink and tables should be placed high enough to enable you to work there without stooping, and as it is best to have no space between them, it is an excellent plan to have the tables built in the house.

Before selecting this furnishing for your kitchen, ask to see one made all in one piece—an integral sink, it is called. If you can afford one you never will regret having bought it. It is of steel and white enamel, having one or two drainboards, as you may choose, all inside the sink. If you buy the usual one-piece sink, have both that and the tables mounted on the wall with brackets, so that there will be no legs to hinder swift mopping.

A nice covering for such built-in tables is a single piece of zinc bent down and fastened under the front edge of the table, bent up at the angle of the table and the wall, and extending up the wall about 18 inches behind. With a bit of plain molding to finish it off at the top, you have something easily kept clean; and the molding is a splendid place for cup hooks, to hold many little articles that are in constant use. Care should be taken to see that all sharp edges of the metal are securely fastened.

The stove should be near the sink. This is important, because in every kitchen there is a continual filling of kettles and pans and draining of water. If you use more than one stove, they should stand side by side. Even with cross ventilation in the room, a hood over the stoves, connected with the ventilation flue built in the chimney beside the smoke flue, is a wonderful help. In the summer a great deal of the heat generated by the stove is carried away from the kitchen, making it far more pleasant to work there; in cold weather, when the heat is needed to afford warmth to the room, a closing of the damper in the pipe will readily retain it all.

Another convenience that should be considered in every up-to-date house is the kitchen cabinet. If this is not built in, by all means provide space for one that you can buy later, if you have not one at the time. Having all materials together in one place when you are ready to bake saves miles of travel. White enamel is the best inside finish for cabinets, for the refrigerator or for the cupboards, and it can well be employed in finishing the outside of these articles as well.

Plate glass or glass composition shelves are the newest things in their line, and most people would be surprised to know how comparatively inexpensive they are.

KEEP DIGNITY OF DINING ROOM

Rules that apply to its decoration

THE responsibility for the architecture of his home is usually accredited to the man, but on the woman falls the onus of a successful or unsuccessful, an effective or an ineffective interior.

Her house, we may say, stands as a background against which she shows to her world; if it is refined, if its coloring is soft and harmonious, she is correspondingly attractive to her friends, says Kate Greenleaf Locke in the Kansas City Star.

The real satisfaction to a critical artistic sense is not so much in the quality of the thing used as its peculiar fitness for the place assigned it and its harmony in color and design with its surroundings. In dining rooms there are certain general rules to be observed in their decoration. In even the most unassuming house the dignity of this room should be preserved. At the same time we should be careful in designing an elaborate and expensive one not to have it overbearing in the magnificence of its decorations or severe in its elegance. It should be so designed as to promote to the uttermost the feeling of geniality and good cheer, and the decoration can actually go far toward furthering this most desirable result.

fects. The corrective for all of these failings, it goes without saying, is good taste.

The dining room in a moderately expensive house may be quiet yet cheerful if the walls have plain paper used with wood paneling. A small room should never have tapestry above the wainscoting, as the effect is to lessen the size of the room and render it stuffy.

Figured goods are seldom as effective for window draperies as plain material, and a chintz dining room is an offense against good taste.

With such suitable decorations as blue and white china, pewter, silver or brass there is always a possibility of brightening the most neutral background, and a wise decorator is apt to select for her dining room scheme a clear gray, tan, sage green, golden brown or cream color, because all of these colors show up the aforesaid decorations.

A crimson scheme calls for greater elaboration and a richer setting than the others, while dull blue or "old blue" may be used with good effect in the simplest as well as the most expensive type of dining room.

SHOES PINNED

Try keeping the children's shoes together in pairs by the use of clothespins. This will relieve the mother and the owners of the shoes of constant sorting and will keep the closet floor from getting disorderly.—Modern Priscilla.



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FRUITS

"The Kind That Is NOT Lye-Peeled"

are tree-ripened fruits preserved with immaculately clean methods, in pure cane sugar, and come to you with Nature's rich flavors retained.

You have never tasted fruit like Hunt's Quality—you never will be satisfied with other fruits afterward.

All Varieties All Grocers

HUNT'S SUPREME QUALITY, 35c
HUNT'S STAPLE QUALITY, 25c

HUNT BROTHERS COMPANY,
112 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.



"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness."

The well dressed woman blesses and beautifies herself—and the world—for she adds to its joys.

NAIAD DRESS SHIELDS

add the final assurance of cleanliness and sweetness. They are a necessity to the woman of delicacy, refinement and good judgment.

Naiad Dress Shields are cleanly and scientifically made. They are absolutely free from rubber with its unpleasant odor. They can be quickly cleaned by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. The only shield as good as this is bought as the day it is made.

Made in all styles and sizes to fit every requirement of woman's dress.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

THE C. E. COMPTON CO., MFGS.,
101 Franklin St., New York



WOMEN LIKE

THE LEE BROOM because it attracts the eye, its enameled handle invites the touch and its fine tip saves carpets and rugs.

YOU'LL like its hard, satin finish enameled handle, its perfect balance, its full, even tip. Women the country over are using it. For parlor and general housework ask for FYNELYTE, MIDGET, DAISY LEE or FAIRY QUEEN.

Address Department K, giving us your dealer's name, and receive free useful Household Article.

LEE BROOM & BUSTER COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS. DAVENPORT, IOWA LINCOLN, NEB.



WHEN THE MONITOR IS A DAILY VISITOR TO YOUR HOME YOU NEED NO LONGER HAVE ANY MISGIVINGS ABOUT YOUR

Children's Newspaper Reading

ALL THE MONITOR'S CONTENTS ARE DESIGNED FOR EVERY HOME, NO MATTER WHERE THAT HOME MAY BE, AND FOR YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE—FOR ALL CLASSES OF INTELLIGENT PEOPLE. SCANDALS ARE OF NO INTEREST TO YOU, AND ABOVE ALL YOU WANT TO KEEP THEM AWAY FROM THE EYES OF THE YOUNG. NEITHER DOES CRIME CLAIM YOUR ATTENTION, AND IT SURELY SHOULD NOT COME TO THE NOTICE OF YOUR YOUNG SONS AND DAUGHTERS. THE MONITOR PERFORMS THIS SERVICE TO THE EXTENT OF LEAVING OUT EVERYTHING CRIMINAL, SCANDALOUS OR SALACIOUS. ITS NEWS COLUMNS REFLECT THE REAL NEWS OF THE WORLD EACH DAY. ITS ADVERTISING IS CLEAN, HONEST AND RELIABLE; ITS FEATURES INFORMATIVE, DIVERSIFIED AND HELPFUL; ITS EDITORIALS CLEAR-CUT, SINCERE AND UNBIASED.

REGULAR READERS OF THE MONITOR CONSIDER THEIR FAVORITE PAPER EXCELLENT FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW. NO EFFORT IS SPARED TO MAKE IT READABLE, RELIABLE AND COMPLETE. WHY NOT SEE FOR YOURSELF HOW WELL IT IS DOING?

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

SHOPPING HINTS

Tiny baskets and jardinières of open work-porcelain are among the pretty favors for the spring luncheons. They may be filled with flowers or bonbons.

Salad sets, consisting of bowl, salad fork and spoon, come silver mounted. The bowl is of white china, while the fork and spoon are of olive wood.

Ramekins and custard cups in the blue and white porcelain are most attractive.

Handkerchiefs of the shamrock cloth come with narrow borders and tiny hand embroidered letters in many different colors.—Newark News.

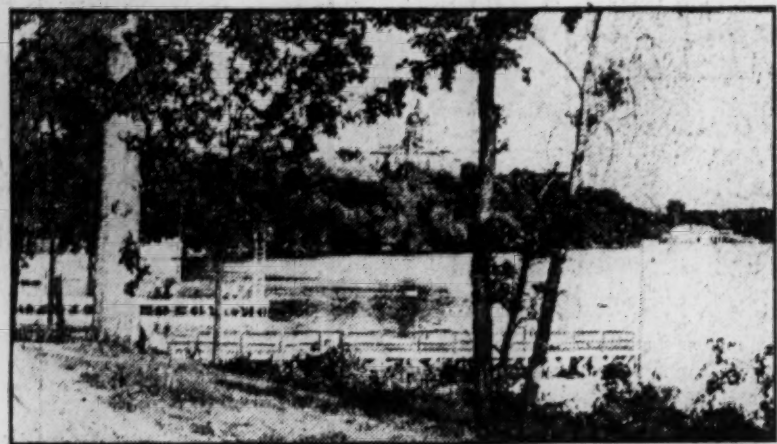
RUFFLED SKIRT

A net gown with the characteristics of a similar gown of 1830 is new, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. One of these frocks has a three-ruffled skirt, pointed satin bodice and a bow of ribbon with an end at the back. The skirt is scant and clears the floor by two inches to show the white stockings and black slippers.

Japanese toweling in a variety of colorings as well as designs greater than formerly is now to be had. Often the design is such that the toweling may be cut into lengths and sewed to make cloths large enough for table covers.

FAIRMONT, MINN., CITY ON LAKES
SEEKING INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Manufacturing Place, Known Also as a Summer Resort,
Aims to Win Note — Favored by Location, Transportation Facilities and Prosperous Farming Country



Sylvania park, looking southeast, in Fairmont, Minn.

FAIRMONT, Minn.—With the hope of becoming a leading manufacturing center in Minnesota, Fairmont is taking every advantage of its favorable location and extensive transportation facilities in order to obtain new business. The city is on a chain of beautiful lakes, named George, Sisseton, Budd and Hall, which are connected by artificial channels, making possible a pleasure boat trip of four miles and return, one that proves attractive to summer tourists.

The city is the county seat of Martin county and is about 130 miles southwest of St. Paul and 10 miles from the Iowa state line. Its population, now 4000, is steadily growing. The public schools employ 25 teachers and have 750 pupils enrolled. There are four school buildings, up-to-date in their appliances, and the best educational advantages that money can supply are here provided for the children of Fairmont and vicinity. Fairmont is connected with the outside world by three great railway systems, the C. & N. W., the C. St. P., M. & O., and the C. M. & St. P., good facilities thus being provided for both outgoing and incoming business. The city is in the center of as fine farming country as can be found anywhere, and its merchants do a large business. The city owns its water and electric light plant, has a city fire department and a sewerage system, which is being enlarged as occasion requires. The electric light plant gives continuous service day and night, and furnishes cheap power to the printing offices, of which there are two, and to the different manufacturing establishments in the city.

There are located in Fairmont a drain tile and brick company, two cement stone manufacturing companies, a grain and milling company which makes a high-grade flour, the mill having a capacity of 70 barrels daily; a creamery company, which manufactured 1,112,000

pounds of butter in 1912, shipped 200,000 pounds of poultry and 45,000 cases of eggs, the payroll being \$30,000; a packing company, which paid out \$71,544.01 for poultry, \$154,765.92 for eggs, and \$6,173.02 for cream, the pay roll being nearly the same as the amount paid for poultry; and another packing company, which paid out for livestock during 1912 \$58,935.05 and for labor and expenses \$12,685.69, the products sold, including those from the market, equalling \$111,942.03; a machine company which manufactures a high grade gasoline engine from two to 10 horsepower, both stationary and portable. This company employs nearly 100 men, and during a large part of the year runs a day and night shift. Special attention is given to the manufacture of an engine for use on railway handcars, of which six to eight are put out every working day and sold to 100 lines of railway in 43 states, and also in Canada and Mexico. The value of the daily output is from \$700 to \$900. The payroll each month is \$4000. The Fairmont Monument works, whose home plant did a \$23,000 business the past year, has branch houses in many of the surrounding towns. There are three national banks in Fairmont, whose combined deposits were \$1,300,000 in 1912. Fairmont has one daily, one semi-weekly and two weekly papers, one of the weekly papers being German.

In summer the lakes afford fine boating and fishing as well as bathing. Hazelmere, a nearby resort, is popular with both tourists and natives. Interlaken, with its many cottages, is an ideal recreation place. Highland park contains baseball grounds, which are in great demand during the season. Launches and pleasure boats are plentiful. These features make for the growing prominence of Fairmont as a summer resort, while other advantages give color to its industrial future.

SUFFRAGE WOMEN
OPEN CONFERENCE

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Mississippi valley suffrage congress opened a two days session here today. Legislation to advance the cause of suffrage was the subject of addresses on the first day of the meeting.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Evanston, Ill., was to be the chief speaker of the day session. Others who are to address the congress today are Mrs. Frank A. Harrison, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Draper Smith, Omaha; Miss Mary McErney, Chicago; Miss Flora Dunlap, Des Moines, Ia.; Miss Flora E. Worthington, Cincinnati; Miss Zara Dupont, Cleveland, O.; and Mrs. G. M. McKenyon, St. Paul, Minn. The principal address of tonight's session will be delivered by former Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri.

BROCKTON HIGHWAY LOAN LOSES

BROCKTON, Mass.—In one of the longest meetings of the year the aldermen Monday night defeated a highway loan for \$40,000. The four Democrats voted for the loan, but they were opposed by the two Republicans and a Progressive. Five votes were needed to win.

WOMAN WINS POSTOFFICE PLACE

MEDORA, Ill.—Miss Lora Elkin, Iowa candidate for postmaster in Medora, who defeated seven men in a civil service examination in Jerseyville Feb. 8, has received the appointment. She will succeed Charles E. Smith.

ATLANTIC MILLS
BRINGS \$546,000

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Atlantic mills was sold at public auction Monday afternoon for \$546,000 to the Pacific mills. Attorney R. H. Herriek of Boston did the bidding for the real estate company. The sale included all real estate and equipment with water power, excepting the material in the supply department, the raw and finished material, and that in process of manufacture, horses, wagons, harnesses, coal, oil, etc.

By terms of the sale the present owners retain the right of operation of the plant until May 3, 1913.

MR. BIRD URGES WHITE'S ELECTION

EAST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Charles Summer Bird, Progressive leader, addressed a large audience in the town hall last night. He explained the planks in the party's platform and the reason for their having been placed there. He predicted success for the Progressives in the next election, and urged that Norman H. White be elected to Congress in the thirteenth Massachusetts district. Mr. Bird also praised Cleveland A. Chandler, the representative from the district for his work in the party.

PIER EXCAVATION COMPLETED

Gen. Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the board of port directors, announced yesterday that the excavation work for the new Commonwealth pier, Northern avenue, South Boston, had been completed, as the contract required, by April 1.

EAST MAIN STREET, RAVENNA, OHIO



RAVENNA, O.—Many people who do business in Cleveland reside in this quiet little town of about 6000 inhabitants, one hour distant from that city by rail. Municipal improvements include water system, sewers and electricity and natural gas is in general use. Numerous small lakes in vicinity make Ravenna particularly attractive in summer.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—Four million acres of land, level as the top of a dinner table and rich as Egypt, lie closed to agricultural operations because they are undrained. What does this mean to St. Louis?

These useless lands have an area a full half as great as that of Holland, the most famous dairy country in the world. They are three fourths as extensive as the alluvial valley of the Nile. The produce of the rich Connecticut valley is famous in the economic history of the United States; these rich and useless Missouri acres would make a whole Connecticut and leave a thousand square miles to spare. Delaware peach orchards are celebrated throughout the land; these Missouri lands, admirably adapted to peach-growing, would make three Delawares. Drainage, scientific drainage, will add to St. Louis' territory in Missouri alone an area of great richness larger than many an old world kingdom. Other American cities are trying to teach the farmers on the adjacent lands how to farm intensively. St. Louis can, by furthering the drainage movement, add thousands of square miles to its productive territory within a stone's throw of its own doors. This is the greatest opportunity which confronts an American city today. The drainage congress meeting here April 10 should be welcomed by St. Louis as no gathering has been welcomed since the world's fair. A comprehensive drainage scheme will transform the most useless portion of Missouri into the most fertile and populous. Six thousand square miles. Eighty persons per square mile would be but a moderate population for such lands. Is it not worth while to add in the course of the next 15 years 480,000 well-to-do consumers to St. Louis' immediate territory?

DALLAS NEWS—Evidently President Wilson is hard put to find for ambassadorial service men who quite fit his ideas of suitability. He has proffered the St. James embassy to two men, neither of whom would have more than measured up to the high standard of excellence which has happily been established in that office; but Mr. Olney, to whom he first offered the place, declined, and Dr. Eliot, his second choice, has also declined, because he is averse to spending four years away from home. The chief trouble seems to be that most of those who are intellectually fit for this post are not financially able to indulge in the luxury of it, while those who are financially able to indulge in the luxury of it have not the intellectual equipment necessary to sustain the traditions that have been made by the long line of eminent men we have been sending to entertain our English cousins.

Here is a dilemma which must sorely embarrass a President who has already shown that, with him, brains and character are not only the first but almost the sole test of fitness for public service. We guess that, on five minutes' notice, Tammany could supply the President with all the ambassadors he could need in four or even eight years; but it is precisely because he doesn't much take to the Tammany notion of fitness that the President is so sore perplexed to find exactly the right man for every court in Europe.

WASHINGTON POST—It requires physical as well as mental labor to achieve success as chairman of the Senate appropriations committee, and it requires a thorough understanding of the tariff to succeed as chairman of finance, but it requires a positive genius in diplomacy in order to succeed as chairman of the patronage committee. Patronage is the keynote of the reorganization of the government under the Democratic party. Upon the wisdom with which the places are distributed will depend not merely the harmony of the party but the efficiency of the government. New in office and with many newcomers in politics about him, President Wilson is naturally beset with many difficulties, but the United States Senate, in distributing the patronage at its disposal, has been less troubled. Senator Overman of North Carolina, was appointed chairman of the committee of five instructed to investigate the matter of patronage in the Senate, and he showed such a grasp of the efficiency side of the question, as well as the political side, that he and his committee were finally entrusted with the entire patronage question. It is not always well to follow the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils." When the Democrats came into control of the Senate, it was but natural that they should want to place their own party men in the positions of trust. There was the danger, however, that efficiency might be impaired, and for this reason Senator Overman's experience in politics and legislative matters was seized upon in solving the delicate problem. The majority in the Senate paid a high compliment to the North Carolina senator in putting in to his hands patronage on which the future efficiency of the Senate largely depends.

RAILROAD TO ERECT DEPOT

HOUSTON, Tex.—Contractors for the Katy union depot and headquarters building began work recently. The structure will cost \$200,000, and will be across the ship channel on the North Side, and just to the right of the viaduct.

CONTRACTS LET FOR TWO ROADS

NATCHEZ, Miss.—J. N. Ball of Monroe, Miss., and S. K. Jones of Transylvania, La., who have got contracts for improving Kingston and Liberty roads, this county, have pitched their camps on the two roads and work has been started.

STORE NEWS

Shepard Norwell Company's Employees Mutual Aid Association will hold its third annual reunion and party at Copley Hall, Friday evening, April 4. The committee has been at work for weeks to make this the most successful party that has been given in the store, and from the interest manifested by the members and

JAMES V. DUFFY
President of Shepard Norwell Company's Mutual Aid Association

their friends and the number of tickets out it is expected there will be 1200 in attendance. Between the dances there will be a photograph, in charge of Franklin C. Henderson of the photographic parlor, which will reproduce high class records. The officers of the association are: President, James V. Duffy; vice-president, William C. Clotier; recording secretary, Miss F. W. Powers; financial secretary, W. M. Lichtenstein; treasurer, George Tupper. The board of directors is D. B. Strickland, B. F. Dalton, Miss L. Sherman, F. R. Carroll, George McAllister.

D. B. STRICKLAND
Assistant to the president of the Shepard Norwell Company

ter, Miss Katherine Moriarty, David Daniels, George S. Day, Miss M. C. Spain, Mrs. Baxter and Miss B. Stone.

Miss Adelaide Johnson, buyer of coats for the Meyer Jonasson Company, expects to go to New York today.

A committee has been organized at the Magrane, Houston store under the name of the "cleaning committee" which will meet every Wednesday to discuss plans for bettering the condition of the store. It consists of the following members: Miss Katherine L. Goodwin, Miss Martha Knight, James E. Shea, A. M. Markham and William Daley.

Miss M. B. Grotjohn, buyer of suits for Conrad & Co., has returned from New York.

A number of the members of the Civic and Economic Club of the William Filene's Sons Company were recent visitors at the Newsboys Club. They were much interested in the court, and heard several cases which were brought up before the trial board. They also heard a rehearsal of part of the play which the newsboys are to give Wednesday evening.

LOS ANGELES STORE PROGRESSES

LOS ANGELES—One portion of the new building of the Broadway department store will be completed at an early date, after which one-half of the present building will be torn down and the erection of another part will begin. When the new building, which will be eight stories with basement and sub-basement, is completed, it will give a floor space of more than 47,000 square feet. More than 35,000 tons of steel will be used in the construction. The exterior will be of cream with terra cotta trimmings.

Eleven passenger elevators and four freight elevators will be installed, two of the latter being large enough to carry delivery wagons. Among the conveniences for the customers will be a public waiting-room on the main floor, a rest room on the third floor and

TWO VIEWS ON THE MONITOR'S
REPORTS OF FLOODS IN
THE MIDDLE WEST

The most ridiculous spectacle in the newspaper world is that of the Christian Science Monitor's failure to publish the news of flood and tornado from the middle West. Shutting one's eyes to the horrors of the world's daily happenings is not optimism, it is just plain jack-ass foolishness in an individual and betrayal of trust on the part of a newspaper.—Biddleford Record.

Can't have read the Monitor very carefully for it has given the real news from the flooded district day by day. To be sure it has not displayed it under black headlines, neither has it drawn upon the imagination to supply sensational reading much of which today's despatches show to have been untrue. But the news in an epitomized form has been in the Monitor's columns daily since the first reports came. As to the manner in which it has been presented to its readers the editor is clearly within the principles and policy which it was announced would characterize the makeup of the paper when it first came out.—Portland (Me.) Evening Express and Daily Advertiser.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Pennsylvania Railway private car 160, occupied by General Superintendent George W. Creighton and party, arrived at the South station this morning from Altoona, Pa.

The Pullman Company restored sleeping car service between Boston and Pittsburgh today on Boston & Albany train 15, leaving the South station at 10:30 a. m. daily.

The New Haven road will furnish a special train from the South station at 6:10 p. m. today for the Boston Symphony orchestra en route to Providence, returning at 10:30 p. m.

Oberlin College Glee Club, occupying special Pullman cars, arrived at the South station over the Boston & Albany road at 6:30 o'clock this morning from Stamford, Conn.

The private Pullman car, "Columbia," occupied by George W. Proctor and party, arrived at the South station over the New York Central lines today from Chicago.

STRAIN IN MEXICAN
RELATIONS DENIED

In a communication to the Monitor, J. Acevedo, the Mexican consul at Boston, indicates that the present relations between Provisional President of the Republic General Huerta and Gen. Felix Diaz are not disrupted, as reported in a recent cable message from the City of Mexico. "Mr. Acevedo bases his conclusions on the following telegram sent him by E. Martinez Sobral, the Mexican consul-general at New York:

"The secretary of foreign relations orders me to communicate with you and asks me to have you deny the news published as to any political division between the President and Gen. Felix Diaz and any supposed uprising and violence in the capital of the republic."

PUPILS TO FORM
GARDENING CLUB

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—An organized movement to interest children of the public schools in practical and decorative home and school gardening will be started in the high school building tonight, to which the originator, the Improvement Association, has invited members of every organization in town.

A home and school garden club will be organized and plans made to offer prizes. It is proposed to interest every schoolboy and girl between the lower grammar grades and the high school.

PATROLMAN REINSTATED

Patrolman Frederick W. Miller of division 13, Jamaica Plain, was reinstated only 48 hours after his retirement from the police force had taken effect, as he had proved to Police Commissioner O'Meara that he was a veteran of the civil war and therefore entitled to remain in the service until he wishes to retire. The reinstatement took place at roll-call last night.

TRAIN SERVICE RESTORED

BANGOR, Me.—Complete passenger service was resumed yesterday on the Bangor & Aroostook railroad by the restoration of the early morning passenger train from Bangor to Van Buren. The train returns to this city late at night. These trains have been previously running north of Oakfield. The freight embargo was lifted a week ago.

SPRINGFIELD AMENDS ROAD CODE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Members of the board of aldermen Monday night passed an amendment to the rules of the road regulating traffic on Court and Water street near the fire headquarters building.

smaller rest room on each of the selling floors, and on the eighth floor will be a rest room with a men's grill. Other features will be an auditorium, cafeteria and tea rooms. For the employees will be provided a rest room 40x50 feet, a roof garden and dining-room with a capacity of 600. Wash rooms with hot and cold water will be located on every floor, also lockers. Special quarters for the men, shower baths for the wagon men and a rest room for men will also be provided.

Meyer Jonasson & Co

Tremont and Boylston Streets



WAISTS

Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Waists possess certain exclusive features that distinguish them from the ordinary. They show those touches of real individuality which appeal to the finer tastes.

You'll find the prices surprisingly moderate.

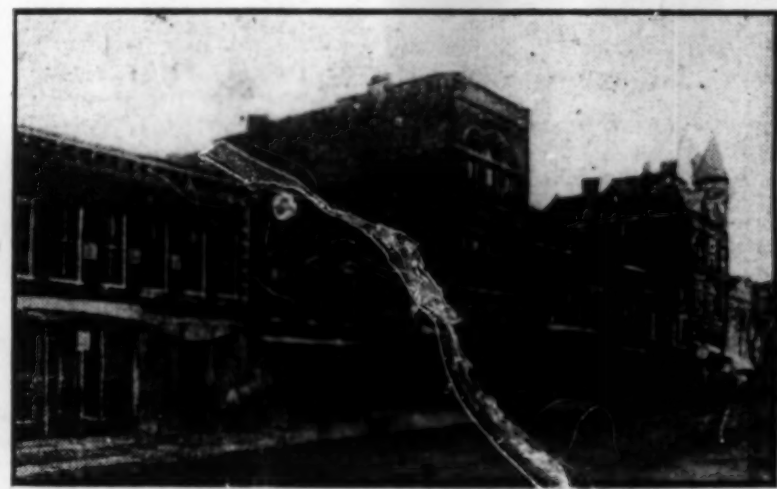
Particular attention is directed to Fashion's present demand—
Creme-de-Chine Waists at 5.75, 6.75, 7.50, 8.50, 10.50

Special Values in Chiffon Waists 5.75, 6.75, 7.95 and 8.95

Washable Utility Waists 2.25, 3.50, 4.75, 5.00 to 32.50

Courteous and Intelligent
Service at All Times

MAIN STREET IN WINCHESTER, KY.



WINCHESTER, Ky.—In the center of the far-famed Blue Grass region of central Kentucky, Winchester has as bright a commercial outlook as any inland city in the South. With a population of 8500, rapidly increasing, fine public and private schools, paved streets, efficient water and modern sewerage systems, cheap natural gas for all purposes, electric, street, railway, handsome public buildings, the progress of the city has been notable. The Louisville & Nashville Railway Company is pushing a line through the city at this time direct to the vast coal fields and hardwood timber forests of eastern Kentucky, which, when completed in the fall of 1913, will lay down fuel for Winchester consumers at a low price for factory purposes, and already several wood working plants have begun operation and eastern steel mill people are making moves to establish mills at the base of the fuel supply.

RANCH PREPARES FOR HOP CROP hop ranch of Lannigan & Fouse of Sacramento, Cal.—Eight carpenters mended. Contracts for \$10,000 in buildings are at work building drying sheds, hop have been awarded and it is expected that kilns, barns and other buildings on the they will be completed this spring.

Filene's

The Gloves That
Couldn't Be Cleaned

They were a pair of 20-button white gloves belonging to his wife.

A cleanser who figured it easier to blame the gloves than properly to do his work had said, "Those gloves can't be cleaned."

So, being Filene gloves, he supposed—and correctly—that we would make the matter right. We said, "Will you let us try to cleanse them?"

"But it is 9:30 o'clock now, and my wife must wear them this evening!"

"Nevertheless," we replied, "we will have them for you at 4 o'clock."

And we did. And when he saw them he realized why the "Renova" glove cleansing shop is crowded day in and day out.

For what the other cleanser declared impossible we had done, and in double quick time.

Of course, we can't deliver all gloves in 7 hours. But our regular schedule is 24 hours, shorter by much than the usual time required.

All of which is one reason why the Filene's Glove Cleansing business is larger than any other in this city—and we are told—as large as that of four of Boston's biggest stores combined.

(Street Floor)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company
CLEANSERS

NAVIGATION OF PANAMA CANAL SOON POSSIBLE

Completion of All Gates on West Side of the Waterway by Oct. 1 Next Is Aim of Col. Goethals—Structures Full Height

MUCH CONCRETE LAID

GATUN, C. Z.—With the completion of the frame of the lower gate in the east chamber of the middle lock at Gatun on March 13, all the gates there were brought to their full height. The remainder of the work on them will be sheathing, riveting and finishing. Seven of the 20 gates in Gatun locks are practically completed.

Work will be pushed on the lower guard gates and the gates in the west chambers, in order to have all the gates on one side of the locks completed as soon as possible. This will make possible the passage of ships before all gates are completed, as the other side of the locks can be kept dry. The same plan is being followed at Pedro Miguel and Miraflores locks, and it is expected all gates in the west chambers will be completed by October 1, 1913.

Over 98 per cent of the total of 4,446,530 cubic yards of concrete to be placed in the locks had been laid at the close of work on March 13, the amount in place being 4,382,661 cubic yards. Over 97 per cent of the concrete for the system of three twin locks at Gatun has been laid, the amount in place at the close of work on March 13, being 1,986,905 cubic yards, out of a total of 2,043,730. In the spillway of Gatun dam there had been placed 221,314 cubic yards out of a total of 225,000 cubic yards.

ANCON, C. Z.—The total force at work on the canal and the Panama railroad on Feb. 26 was 38,299. Of this number, 26,912 were employed on the canal by the commission, 5112 composed the contractors' forces, and 6275 were in the service of the Panama railroad. The gold force on the canal work, composed almost exclusively of white Americans, numbered 4484, a decrease of 17 as compared with the previous month.

MONTE, C. Z.—The borrow pit near Quebrancha Siding, two miles north of Monte Lirio and 5½ miles south of Gatun, was closed down on March 12, after two months' operations. During this time about 14,000 cubic yards of basaltic rock were excavated and placed on Gatun dam, for paving the lake side 10 feet above and below the normal lake level. About 60,000 cubic yards yet required will be taken from the Balboa terminal excavation at Sosa hills.

MIRAFLORES, C. Z.—The total value of the contracts made to March 1, in connection with the furnishing and erection of structural material, machinery and valves for locks and spillways of the canal, both by contractors and by the canal commission, amounts to \$15,114,390.70.

Out of a total of 133 contracts for structural material, machinery, valves and the like, including one for 39 towing locomotives let conditionally and pending trial of sample, for the locks and spillways of the canal, under the first division of the chief engineer's office, the erection or installation of which, on the isthmus, is being performed by the canal commission, deliveries had been entirely completed on 102, on March 1.

The status, on March 1, of all contracts for structural material, machinery, valves, etc., for the locks and spillways on the isthmus, being performed by contractors, is as follows:

Contract with the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company for all of the lock gates at \$5,536,000, delivery 99 per cent completed; erection, 73 per cent completed.

Contract with the United States Steel Products Company for six emergency dams at \$2,243,968.38, delivery 35 per cent completed; erection, 39 per cent completed.

Contract with the McClintic-Marshall Construction Company for spillway gates and caissons at \$90,136.94, delivery 100 per cent completed; erection, 94 per cent completed.

BALBOA, C. Z.—The zone line road between Ancon postoffice and the Panama-Balboa road has been resurfaced from its junction with the zone line road to the iron bridge spanning an estuary north of the Balboa hotel.

Connecting with this road, a road is projected to El Diablo, across fill to be made in the rear of the new piers. Plans for this have not been determined, other than that it would connect near El Diablo with the road which is being constructed from that point to Ancon, parallel to the main line of the Panama railroad into Panama. In this work the grade cuts and embankments have been completed from El Diablo crossing to the point at which the embankment of the old Panama railroad joins that of the relocated line.

MR. LEADBETTER OUT OF CONTEST

John A. Leadbetter, vice-president of the Boston Postoffice Clerks' Association, who recently announced his candidacy for president of the organization, has withdrawn from the contest in favor of William F. Curley of the city delivery division at the central postoffice. The annual election of officers of the association will be held tomorrow in the "gallery" at the central postoffice.

COUNTRY POSTMASTERS ARE SHORN OF THEIR DISTINCTION

IS the country postmaster in process of extinction? The modern postal device has made him less consequential and, in cases, removed him from the list of local functionaries with some loss, to be sure, of picturesqueness. For the postmaster of old was a person of consequence. To tarry for a moment with the conditions that have curbed his activity, minimized his usefulness and made him somewhat less than the leading personage of the town, the rural free delivery has been a chief factor to that more or less unhappy result. Quite possibly it has removed the office altogether. This has happened very generally. But if the office remains and even if it is the starting point of the rural carrier, it is much less imposing to hand over the mail of a large number of patrons to a man who feels himself an official of equal importance than to pass it through the wicket with an air of representing the great postal arm of the United States government. Again, the village office may have been put under the supervision of the postmaster at some more central town, introducing a gradation of distinction that was formerly not apparent, when the postmaster at the corners was on official par with the postmaster at Boston, with an entirely negligible difference in compensation.

Recently the process of reducing this once-distinguished office to the level of meniality, as the wise postmaster of other days would have described it—he was always authority on words of over two syllables—has been pushed to a new extreme by the proclamation that makes the fourth-class offices a part of the civil service system under rules of examination as to fitness. Fancy, if possible, so far to strain the imagination, our postmaster of a generation ago submitting to some freshly produced college man putting questions in arithmetic and geography to him, the final arbiter of local arithmetical disputes and the walking atlas of the neighborhood!

There was submission in appearance if not in fact so long as it was assumed that the rules of a merit test would be applied only to the uncertain successor when the present official should lay down his representation of the government. But there has followed the announcement, not yet official but apparently inspired by authority, that the present postmasters would be required to prove

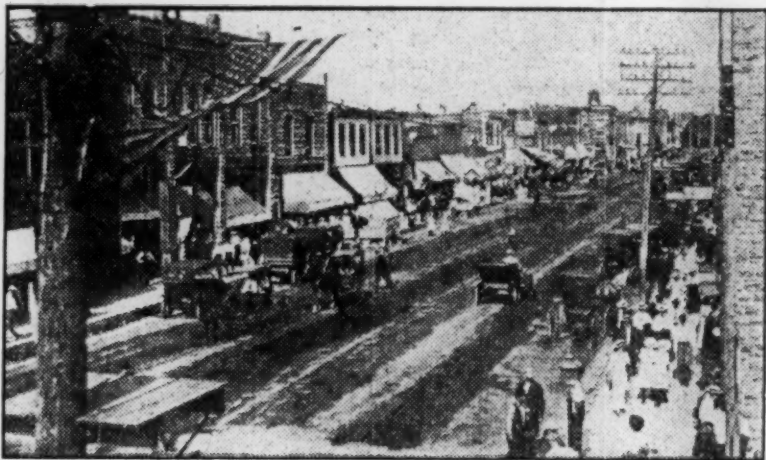
their capacity for place by an examination. Knowing the postmaster as he is, would any one doubt that there would be open revolt against this indignity? The current statement that 2000 postmasters of this class have indicated that they will resign rather than submit to not autenticated, but it looks small at best; for there are many more than that number of country postmasters, and we misjudge the dignity of the class if there are to be any who will go into a spelling and figuring demonstration of their fitness.

The time was when the postmaster of the smaller towns was distinctly the man of importance. His exclusive representation of the federal government entitled him to this respect. He was quite likely the man of power in the political party at the time in the possession of the government at Washington, else he would not have gained the place. The office then was commanding, not alone because of being the seat of so much of the national government as had occasion to appear in the town but as the center of local political power. The evening moments between mails, or the idling hours when the men found going for the mail the opportunity to discuss the local problems, were the time for such conference as the autocrat behind the letter boxes saw fit to grant to the ordinary citizens and for the delivery of his conclusions as to national policies and the men who should be given local posts of honor and profit.

Already the political importance of the postoffice as the center of discussion and the seat of authority is fading. It may resist for a little the application of the merit rule to the present incumbents. The government must have postmasters, and it cannot lose them if numbers and easily replace them. But, as some say, there must always be some new-fangled performance at Washington, and it happens that the fourth-class postmasters are about all there are left for material for reform Presidents to use in building their fame as purifiers of the federal office system. The refrain of the old-time postmaster is permissibly plaintive.

But the people have a right to efficiency, says the new citizen—little regarding the traditions and with slight sense of the beauty of the antique! And he is probably right.

FLANDREAU, S. D., KNOWN AS IMPORTANT TRADING CENTER



Street scene in Flandreau, S. D.

FLANDREAU, S. D.—Importance as a trading and supply center has been a distinguishing feature of this little town, located on the Sioux river, some 39 miles north of Sioux Falls. Flandreau is the capital of Moody county and is on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. "Riggs Institute," situated on a rise of ground across the river, is like a little municipality in itself, having 369 Indian pupils and 40 employees. It is a finely equipped institution at which all branches of study are taught from kindergarten work up to and including that of the eighth grade. Much attention is given there to music and the people of Flandreau are often entertained by the band, the mandolin club and the male and the mixed quartets. The accompanying view shows part of two blocks in Flandreau's principal business street. Progressive class of people, population being estimated at 1500.

SPENDING OF NEARLY \$3,000,000 QUESTION BEFORE COUNCILORS

Loan orders providing for a total expenditure of \$2,849,000 will be taken up by the Boston city council committee on finance at its meeting late today. Tomorrow afternoon at the city council meeting the report of this committee and the committee on appropriations which met yesterday, will be submitted.

There are 20 loan orders to be considered by the committee on finance and disposed of today. All have been recommended for passage by Mayor Fitzgerald. Under the 60-day provision of the city charter they go into effect automatically April 18 if not acted on by that time.

The committee on appropriations completed its work at yesterday's session and

will report to the council a bill containing the department appropriations with change as contained in Mayor Fitzgerald's budget.

The total amount recommended by the mayor for city and county expenditures is \$15,658,717 which is \$1,234,968 less than the departments estimated that they required.

The city and county debt requirements for the year amount to \$5,268,475.69, making the total amount to be appropriated \$20,927,192.69. This does not include \$5,000,000 for schools, \$1,035,700 for water service or \$85,000 for serial payments on serial loans. Pleasant street widening included.

ICELAND TO BUILD THINGVALLA LINE

(Special to the Monitor)—Thingvall, COPENHAGEN, Denmark—Thingvall, which at present can only be reached on horseback, will in the near future be connected with Reykjavik by railway. This railway and the port improvements which are to be carried out at Reykjavik will prove valuable in the economical development of Iceland. The Icelandic Parliament has already voted money for the necessary surveys for the railway. The port works, which will cost 2,000,000 kroner, will take about four years to complete.

ROAD COMMISSIONER REELECTED
CONCORD, Mass.—John M. Keyes, road commissioner, won from Charles Noll, in the only contest that marked the town election here yesterday. The town again went no-license by a vote of 291 to 122.

WAR VETERANS TO CONVENE APRIL 18

According to Gen. William Stopford, department commander of the United States War Veterans of Massachusetts, the fourteenth annual encampment will be held in the state armory at Salem, April 18-19.

Department headquarters will be established at the Essex Hotel, and will be open from 3 to 6:30 p. m., April 18, for checking of credentials. The election of officers will take place at 9 a. m., April 19. A Spanish War Veterans' assembly will be held in the state armory on the night of April 19.

D. R. TO RECEIVE
Massachusetts Society of D. R. will give a reception of welcome to the new members of the state council of the society next Friday afternoon at the society rooms, 100 Boylston street.

VICTORY OVER BILL CLAIMED BY OPPOSITION

Withdrawal of Naval Measure from Canadian Parliament Is Held by Opponents to Be Triumph of Rights of Minority

GOVERNMENT DIFFERS

OTTAWA, Ont.—Parliamentary proceedings have followed a more usual course, since the sittings were resumed after the Easter recess. The withdrawal from discussion of the naval bill, on March 15, continues to be viewed differently by the two parties. The opposition still claims it as a victory, achieved by "determined effort to sustain the rights of a parliamentary minority." The government side sees it as the result of the premier's consideration for the country's business interests. Instead of conceding that the Liberals have been standing for the "minority rights" the government members declare that their refusal to allow the passage of the long contested naval bill clause, is the refusal to allow the parliamentary majority its right of formulating the country's policies.

The voting of supply, which was in progress from March 17 to 20, was again in order, after the first day's altercation already referred to. This "difference of opinion" was concerned with the chairmanship of the committee of the whole and of the constitutionality of the speaker entering the House when the House was in committee and a chairman presiding.

As soon as the House had reassembled last week the opposition brought forward this question as to the speaker's right to interrupt the committee. It was argued that the speaker's entrance on the night of March 15 and his subsequent procedure had not been in accordance with the rule of procedure which he had read as a warrant for his so doing; and that as it had no warrant in the rules of the House his action must be considered as "an interference with the committee and with the chairman of the committee."

This rule, which had been read by the speaker in reply to the questioning of his action by Dr. Clark of Red Deer, had been temporarily taken by the opposition as an explanation of the proceeding. But they wished to point out, Mr. Emmerson said, that the rule allowed the speaker to enter the House, when a chairman was presiding, only for the purpose of adjourning the House.

As the speaker had undertaken to call the House to order, and then to insist on the House allowing the chairman to give his ruling upon the disputed point, Mr. Emmerson contended that he had overstepped the constitutional boundaries of the speaker's office.

In replying to the opposition the Conservatives laid stress on the disorder into which the House had fallen, and pointed out that the situation had been unprecedented, in that the disorder was due to objections which centered around the presence of the chairman himself, and for that reason the chairman was placed in the most difficult position from which to restore order.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was again in his seat, after an absence of some days at the close of the previous sitting. When all the government members who wished, except the premier, had contributed to the debate, Sir Wilfrid referred to these same incidents in the English Parliament. He read from a report contemporaneous with the House journals, which recorded the fact that the first speaker who entered the House in committee had said that "although his action was out of order, his entrance appeared necessary in view of the disorder of the House."

Not a Precedent

He also pointed out that in this instance and the later one the speaker had maintained that neither incident could be considered a precedent on which to base the constitutionality of the Canadian speaker's action of March 15. Particularly was such argument unsound, he said, when the first speaker so to act stated that he considered his action "out of order" and prompted only because of extreme conditions. No one could assert that there was any such violence threatening in the Canadian House that night, as was shown to have been in evidence on the occasions cited from British history.

Conservatives declared that there was sufficient disorder to warrant the speaker in appearing on the scene. Then finally the premier arose and answered the opposition leader's careful analysis of the situation, by reminding the House that although the affairs of Parliament were indeed largely conducted "according to precedent," there must necessarily be a moment at which a position was to be taken for the first time, in order that a precedent be established. In his opinion, he said, such a moment had arrived when Speaker Sproule took the chair on the 15th, and his action, although not entirely following precedent, was a wholly justifiable establishing of a precedent.

This was the end of the discussion, except that interjected remarks from the Liberals indicated that they felt assured that such "establishment of precedents" would not be likely to occur again in the near future. Mr. Pugsley of New Brunswick, who was one of the leaders in the opposition to the whole situation, held strongly to this view that the opposition had not entirely lost its point. When once this subject was dropped the House immediately went into supply.

HARVARD MEN HEAR MR. POWYS
John Cowper Powys lectured to the Harvard undergraduates last night upon "Socialism. Its Necessities and Dangers."

Many associate New England's Tremendous Wealth With Its Proverbial Thrift

While much of its financial strength has doubtless come from steadily practised economy, its greatest source of affluence has been from the enormous product of its manufactories

While the New Englander is a good money maker he is also a liberal spender for the good things, and he is strongly inclined to consider home industries first

The Newspapers

of this section are the logical and most direct approach to New England's purchasing power, and particularly those mediums which go to 100 per cent purchasing ability

This Newspaper

A Representative New England Institution

is highly respected and believed in by a large and responsive reading clientele in Boston, its environs and throughout New England. It also enjoys the confidence and esteem of many well-known New England manufacturers, merchants and distributors

For Reaching the Buyer They Find

The Monitor
Productive in good business and growing patronage

PROGRESSIVE LEADERS MAY LOSE IMPORTANT COMMITTEES

Representative Victor Murdock Finds Republicans as Second Party in House Are Likely to Secure Places Which Roosevelt Men Sacrifice by Organizing

WASHINGTON—Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas is discovering that it will make a difference with his committee assignments if he becomes the active head of the representatives of the Progressive party in the House. As a Republican, he would be the ranking member of the postoffice committee, a position he much desires to have, but as the leader of the Progressives he probably will be compelled to take a place on the committee on ways and means, which he does not care for. He has gone over the matter with Representative Mann of Chicago, floor leader of the Republicans, and with Representative Underwood, the Democratic House leader, and the ways and means pace seems to be the one he must accept, unless present plans should all be changed.

For many years it has been the custom of the House to make the chairman of the ways and means committee the leader of the House majority, and that explains why Mr. Underwood has that place. Representative Payne of New York held it before him. Mr. Murdock, however, has no particular taste for the ways and means work. He has devoted a great deal of study, however, to the questions which come before the post-office committee, and is something of an

authority regarding them. If he could be made the ranking member of the postoffice committee as a Republican he would be in position to become its chairman in the event of a Republican House victory in 1914, and in the meantime, in the position of ranking member, he would be one of the conference committee on all postoffice bills in dispute between the two houses.

But to this Mr. Mann will not consent if Mr. Murdock is to be a Progressive. Notice has been served on Mr. Underwood by the Republicans of the House that their party must be recognized as the second party in the formation of House committees, the Progressives ranking third. Such an arrangement would give the Republicans the coveted places on all committees of conference, and leave the Progressives without conference committee representation. If this is not done, Mr. Mann has served word on Mr. Underwood that the Republicans will refuse all unanimous consents during the two years of the Sixty-third Congress, and in various other ways do everything in their power to impede business. This Mr. Underwood does not want, and it is understood that the demand of the Republicans to rank second, with Progressive third, will be accepted to.

BROADER BASIS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAINING URGED

Asst. Supt. Thompson Declares It Is Not Taught Practically by Schools in This Country

"Commercial education in this country today bears no more relation to commerce than manual training does to industry," said Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, who has made a special subject of commercial and industrial education and now has underway a look on that subject. Broadly speaking, he continued, "commercial education is a name and not a fact," then he added: "Boston is realizing this, and is giving a more advanced education of this kind probably than is given anywhere else in the United States." "Commercial education in the United States," Mr. Thompson proceeded, "makes no differentiation of the work of men and women, young boys and girls, whereas the actual employment statistics of the United States show 18 times as many women as men engaged in clerical work. In Massachusetts the proportion is not quite so large. Here it is 12. Everywhere the proportion is rapidly increasing. The reason is that women do clerical work better and cheaper than men."

"Commercial education does not take these facts into consideration. You might as well train boys and girls together for the industries as for commerce, send boys to the school where they teach dressmaking and millinery. We should train boys for the competitive side of business, not the clerical. We should prepare them for organization, merchandising and salesmanship."

TESTS FOR CITY'S TOUR ENVOYS TO BE HELD APRIL 12

Examinations of boys wishing to accompany the Boston Chamber of Commerce on its trip to South America are to be held Saturday morning, April 12, at the English high school building on Montgomery street, from 9 to 12 o'clock. All boys enrolled in commercial courses in Boston's high schools and in their senior years, are eligible to take them.

The academic examination will be in three parts, an English essay, commercial Spanish, oral and written; economics dealing with commercial conditions in South America. Charles S. Thomas head of the English department in the Newton high school will conduct the examination in English; Prof. Edwin F. Gay, dean of Harvard School of Business Administration will have charge of the economics and Professor Whitten, of the modern language department of Harvard University will have charge of the Spanish.

The results of this examination will eliminate all candidates except 10. These will then be interviewed by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce. The final choice of two will rest with the superintendent of schools, and Mayor Fitzgerald.

FIREMEN'S AWARD POSTPONED

NEW YORK—Postponement in the date for handing down a decision in the wage dispute between the firemen of the city, railroads and managers, was announced today when the hearing before the arbitration board was resumed. The decision will be returned April 23, instead of tomorrow as was originally planned.

TOWN MEETING POSTPONED

Postponement of the town meeting scheduled for Thursday evening in the West Roxbury high school until Wednesday evening, April 16 in the hall of the Charles Sumner school, is announced. The meeting in the old aldermanic chamber at city hall Saturday is for the residents of wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

PARTY ASSURED WELCOME IN S. AMERICA

Colonel Benton Arriving in Boston After Masonic Tour to Cities of Latin Republics Promises Business Men's Trip Success

CAGED PETS BROUGHT

Government and trade officials of South America are very eager to receive the New England party of business men which is to start from this city April 24, according to Col. Everett C. Benton, grand master of the Grand lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, who returned to his office this morning for the first time since Jan. 7. On his journey he instituted new Masonic lodges in Central America.

Colonel Benton and Mrs. Benton and family concluded an 18,000 mile journey, which extended to the Panama canal, down the west and up the east coast of South America and back to Boston, where they arrived at the Back Bay station Monday afternoon on the express from New York. Masonic and business friends and members of Colonel Benton's family welcomed him home.

Three strange-looking packages were brought forward by Colonel Benton on the station platform. When he lifted the canvas covering from two cages, the party of friends saw two pairs of parrots from Brazil and Venezuela. The box with wide spaces for ventilation contained a fair-sized monkey.

In reply to Colonel Benton's inquiry as to the condition of one of the birds it replied "All right." Upon comparing his watch with the watches of those standing nearby, Colonel Benton found that it was about three hours fast. He had not changed it since passing the farthest eastern point of South America, just northeast of Pernambuco, which is longitudinally far to the eastward of Boston.

Colonel Benton is the first grand master of the Masonic order in this state to visit while in office the South American branch lodges of the Massachusetts division. He stated that he found them all in fine condition: they are all made up of English speaking persons and are all in Chile.

The lodge at Concepcion is the most southern English speaking Masonic lodge in the world, according to Colonel Benton. The other two lodges are at Santiago and Valparaiso.

Colonel Benton sees in the west coast of South America a field for business of the most interest to Boston and an important one to cultivate for the future.

"Few people realize," said Colonel Benton, "that Boston is nearer Callao, Peru and the rest of the western coast of South America than San Francisco by one week through the Panama canal. Boston is also the nearest port of any size in this country to Brazil on the eastern coast of South America."

"Montevideo is the Boston of South America. There you find educational institutions, universities and various colleges, and many of the characteristics of our own city."

"The money of Uruguay is placed at a higher value than that of the United States, being on a gold basis. You have to pay \$1.05 in American money for a dollar bill of the currency of Uruguay."

"In the other South American countries, however, it is different; the dollar of most of them is worth anywhere from one cent to 16, 22, 32 or more cents of American money."

"We haven't a city in America that compares with Buenos Aires in boulevards, in paved streets and luxuriant trees and shrubs. The buildings are all made of concrete, and are most tastefully constructed."

"It is principally a show city, however; the Jockey Club is preparing to build a \$10,000,000 clubhouse."

APPEALS FOR SUFFRAGIST

WASHINGTON—Senator Townsend of Michigan asked the state department today to consider the case of Miss Zelle Emerson, a Michigan suffragist, who is in Holloway jail, London. Appeals have come both to President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan that this government take some action for the liberation of Miss Emerson, who is charged with window breaking. She is said to be resisting forcible feeding.

FULL CREW BILLS PROTESTED

NEW YORK—Action of Governor Sulzer in signing the full crew bill passed by the New York Legislature early on Monday morning, when the public hearing had been held only on Saturday has resulted in Vice-President Beale's appealing to all congressmen and other travelers on the Jersey Central to write personal letters to Governor Fielder, who has now before him a similar measure for that state.

WABASH FORECLOSURE PERMITTED

NEW YORK—Justice Davis of the supreme court denied the application for a preliminary injunction in suit filed by James Pollitz to enjoin Equitable Trust Company from foreclosing an issue of bonds amounting to \$40,000,000 of Wabash railroad.

\$500 FOR PATRIOTIC WORK

About \$500 raised by the sale of calendars was presented to Mrs. Mary E. Holbrook to be used for patriotic work by the patriotic aides of the Massachusetts Woman's Relief corps in G. A. R. hall, 1367 Washington street, last night, when a calendar party and reception was held.

ELECTION COURT IS FAVORED IN HOUSE REPORT

Ways and Means Committee Favorable to Establishment of Board to Arbitrate All Controversies Arising in Balloting

8-HOUR BILL UP TODAY

Favorable report was made in the House today by the House ways and means committee on the bill to establish an election court to consider all controversies arising in connection with primaries and elections.

In the House today a contest is expected over the bill for an eight-hour workday for all public employees. This applies to all employees of the commonwealth, counties, cities and towns as well as to employees of contractors engaged on public works.

The House committee on ways and means has reported that the bill ought not to pass. Three of its members dissent from this report, however, and they are expected to stir up a brisk discussion before the question is settled. Of the three dissenters, two of them, Representatives Lomasney and Conway, are considered among the most influential speech-makers in the lower branch.

Ought to pass on bills providing that members of the prison commission, other than the chairman, shall be paid \$5 for each day of actual service.

Public health—Leave to withdraw on Mayor Fitzgerald's petition for further legislation to regulate offensive trades.

Mr. Donaghue of Boston moved to substitute for an adverse report of the committee on judiciary a bill providing that employees may elect whether they will accept compensation under the provisions of the workmen's compensation law, or will proceed under common law to recover damages.

Mr. Burdick of Adams opposed the bill, declaring that there is no demand on the part of laboring men for it. Substitution was refused on a voice vote, 20 to 76.

The House accepted without debate the adverse report of the committee on metropolitan affairs on the several bills to amend the Boston charter by reducing the number of signatures required on nomination papers.

Mr. Hoyle of New Bedford opposed a bill providing that "a veteran of the civil war who has been in the service of the city of Boston for 10 years or more may, with the consent of the mayor and the city council, have his name placed on the pension roll, and shall thereafter be paid from the city treasury an annual pension equal to one half the compensation paid to him during the last year of his service."

He said the bill is introduced for the benefit of Andrew J. Bailey, who was formerly corporation counsel for the city of Boston, and who left the city's employ more than 10 years ago, after drawing salary amounting to \$138,624, in addition to special compensation for additional services.

He pointed out that under the terms of the bill any veteran who ever worked for the city, no matter how long ago, would be entitled to go upon the pension roll.

Mr. Lomasney of Boston defended the bill; he said the city of Boston has never refused to honor its veterans.

He said the bill is left to the city council, and that body can be depended upon to protect the city's interests.

The hour for taking a recess cut off the debate.

The committee on counties reported ought to pass on a resolve authorizing the country of Plymouth to raise, by taxation an additional sum of \$20,000 for meeting the expenses of the Eaton case.

OHIO IS ABLE TO TAKE CHARGE OF INUNDATED CITIES

(Continued from page one)

The Ohio reached its crest. It is now stationary. The direct loss is estimated at more than \$2,000,000. Mayor Hunt says no more supplies are needed here. The surplus is being given to the Red Cross.

DAYTON, O.—Estimates here are that 1000 homes have been inundated and that more than 4000 persons are homeless and dependent upon relief committees.

At the meeting of the relief committee it was decided to appropriate \$50,000 of the relief fund to the Red Cross to be expended in purchasing necessities for needy families. A court martial was organized with 40 petty cases on the docket.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va.—The loss here is estimated at from \$300,000 to \$500,000.

In Parkersburg, Belpre and all Wood county towns more than 3000 people are said to be homeless.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Unsatisfactory reports from southern Indiana cities tell of high stages of the Wabash river and hundreds of persons driven from their homes. Railroad lines through southern counties are covered with water and operation is suspended, while the river is said to be 40 miles wide between Upton, Ind., and Carmi, Ill.

WASHINGTON—War department officials announced today that it had been decided to establish a base of supplies on the Mississippi river near St. Louis for distribution of relief commodities. Major

Sale of Three Very Fashionable New High Grade Silks

At an Invitingly Low Price

Fashion has given us many beautiful new Silk fabrics for the coming season, but none are more fascinating in weave, richer in colorings, or lend themselves more admirably to the smartest and most select styles in dress, than the three magnificent Silks offered here.

3.00	Brocade Crepe De Chine	At
and	Brocade Satin Crepe	2.69
3.50	Brocade Cachemere de Soie	Yard
Values		

All Double Width—Exclusive Colorings

These weaves represent the finest grades of the scarcest and most fashionable costume silks, and are offered here at a price that is very extraordinary.

Under present conditions, the high price of silk, the scarcity of desirable silks and the strike of the silk weavers, we consider this offering one of the most exceptional.

SEVERAL DESIGNS IN THE FOLLOWING FASHIONABLE SHADES:

Ivory, Shrimp Pink, Ciel, Orange, Cerise, Old Rose, Danish Blue, Nell Rose, Taupe, Smoke, Brown, Wistaria, Navy, Rose Pink, Copenhagen, Olive Brown, Mais, Helio, also White and Black

See these Beautiful Silks in our Washington Street Windows

Jordan Marsh Company

The Mercantile Heart of New England

Normoyle, in charge of the relief work, will be in command.

Cablegrams from the rulers of Italy, Great Britain and Persia, expressing their sympathy for the needy in the inundated districts of Ohio and Indiana, were received and answered by President Wilson today.

OMAHA REBUILDS WRECKED DISTRICT

OMAHA, Neb.—With \$186,000 raised in Omaha for relief, the work of rebuilding the five-mile district wrecked by the recent tornado is well under way today. Six stations have dispensed supplies and money to nearly 2500 persons who were rendered homeless. A bill permitting Douglas county, Omaha, to issue \$1,000,000 bonds for relief will be introduced in the Nebraska Legislature today.

Conservative estimates placed the total loss at \$8,500,000. Of this amount \$7,000,000 is personal; \$350,000 public utility and the remainder civic. Eight churches, totaling about \$200,000 in value were destroyed. Five school buildings were either destroyed or seriously damaged. The Missouri Pacific's loss is \$50,000.

RELIEF FUND HERE GROWS BY \$20,000

Contributions added to the fund for relief in the inundated districts of the middle West, and Gardiner M. Lane, treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross, have reached a total of \$146,738.36.

The trustees of the Gahm estate have contributed to the local Red Cross the use of the store at 125 Purchase street, telephone Fort Hill 4540, where clothing in good condition and other supplies may be delivered. Quartermaster-General Emery has been detailed by Governor Foss to take charge of this work.

The governor and adjutant-general have authorized the use of the armories in the state.

A charity horse show will be given by women at the Park riding school, April 18 and 19, with a matinee April 19, for the people of the inundated districts. Francis M. Ware, secretary of the Country Club, is secretary of the show.

A fund of \$150 was realized from the benefit recital in Jacob Sleeper hall last evening, under the auspices of the School of Expression.

Post 26, G. A. R., at a special meeting held in its rooms, 14 Vine street, last night appropriated \$200 for the benefit of the Grand Army men affected in the middle West.

SALEM, Mass.—All the theaters here are to give performances and concerts next Sunday night, as benefits for the local relief fund for the inundated districts. A mass meeting was held Monday night in Ames Memorial hall in the interests of the local fund, which is expected to total \$2000 when it is sent.

AMUSEMENTS

Tremont Temple Daily Evening Tonight 7:30 and 8:15—25c-45c
PANAMA CANAL
And Actual Balkan War Scenes in Kinemacolor Pictures

CHAINMAKERS SEEK MORE PAY

WASHINGTON—Chainmakers and chainmakers' helpers of the Boston navy yard have sent a petition to members of Congress asking for a raise in pay of five and four cents an hour, respectively. They say they are doing the hardest work in the world and receive comparatively the lowest pay in the yard. They recite that they have applied for higher pay for five years and have been promised it, but it has never materialized. The fact that there are no new chain plants with which to compare wages before the board of wages they claim has worked to their disadvantage. The question has been taken up to the navy department by the Boston congressmen.

TECH STUDENTS INSPECT FILTERS
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Prof. Selskar M. Gunn of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology accompanied a delegation of fourth-year students of that institution to this city Monday for the purpose of inspecting the filtration system and the state board of health sewerage experiment station.

FRANKLIN UNION GRADUATES 109

About 800 persons listened to addresses by Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard; Richard Olney, president of the Franklin Union; Major Henry L. Higginson, treasurer of the Franklin foundation; Walter B. Russell, director of the union; Bishop William Lawrence and James J. Storrow, secretary of the union, at the graduating exercises of Franklin Union at 41 Berkeley street Monday night.

Certificates were given to 109 students, 35 to the three-year course graduates and 74 to those of the two-year course. A letter was read by President Olney, who presided, from Mayor Fitzgerald, who was unable to be present.

TOWN MOVES FOR CIVIC PLANT

NEWARK, N. J.—Preliminary steps to obtain plans for a municipal lighting and water plant, to get an idea of the cost, were taken recently by the Irvington town council. The chairmen of the committees on water and lights were directed to have sketches made of a plant to meet present and future needs of the community.

COAL

Furnace	\$6.50	Nut	\$7.50
Egg	7.00	Pea	5.50
Stove	7.25	Franklin	8.50

Lehigh 25c per ton extra

Massachusetts Wharf Coal Company

New Location, 93 Milk Street, Boston

Telephone Main 4750

The Rapidly Growing City of Dallas, Texas

THROUGH ITS VARIOUS BUSINESS INTERESTS, WILL GIVE A MESSAGE TO THE ENTIRE WORLD IN THE COLUMNS OF THE MONITOR APRIL 2.

WHAT this Southern city of 18 square miles, with its 75 miles of street railway and population of 120,000 will have to say will be of great interest. The attention of all interested in municipal development is called to this important article—April 2nd.

FULLEST TRADE TALK HERE AIM OF COTTON MEN

Topics for Discussion at Annual Meeting to Be Held in Boston April 24-25, Will Cover All Branches of the Industry

ECONOMICS FEATURE

Cooperation among employers, economic questions relating to the cotton industry and modern methods of dyeing will be among the topics for discussion at the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to be held April 24 and 25, in Huntington hall, 491 Boylston street.

Governor Foss, Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and probably Senator John W. Weeks, will give addresses of welcome. The opening address will be made by Edwin Farnham Greene, president of the association.

Papers are expected upon the following subjects: "Beam Dyeing, the Modern Method," "Centralized Power Plants," "Cotton Growing in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan," "Cotton Mill Accounts," "Dyeing from Different Solvents," "Economy in Lubrication," "Economy of Superheated Steam," "Importance of Closer Touch Between the Executives and Operatives in Mills," "Moisture in Cotton and Cotton Fabrics," "Cooperation Among Manufacturers," "Spinning Values of Different Grades of Cotton," "Tare in Cotton," "Tests of Yarn and Cloth," "The New Agriculture in the South and Its Relation to the Spinning Industry," "Wastes in Cotton Manufacture," and "Wastes of Supplies Used in Cotton Manufacture."

The committee on meeting consists of William M. Crosby, chairman; James T. Broadbent, William M. Butler, Harry W. Butterworth, Stuart W. Cramer, Albert Greene Duncan, Russell W. Eaton, Grosvenor Ely, E. S. Harold Greene, T. I. Hickman, Harold Lawton, William G. Nichols, William C. Plunkett, George A. Tenney, James P. Tolman and Franklin D. Williams.

The United States National Museum is establishing a collection of specimens which will show the history, development and present-day importance and achievements of the American industry, of the educational value to the public and of use to students to the textile arts and to manufacturers. The scope of the textile collections desired is shown by the following outline:

1. The raw materials used in the industry from the principal sources where obtained.

2. Historical specimens of appliances used in the industry, patent models, etc., and specimens of products marking important epochs in its history.

3. General processes of present-day manufacture from the raw materials to the finished goods, especially the intermediate stages and those which may readily be taken in by the eye.

4. A synoptic collection of each of the principal types of finished goods to be illustrated by the finest example of that type obtainable.

5. Present-day qualities, patterns and designs and specialties or novelties. Provision will be made to keep the series on exhibition up to date and the retirement to the study collection of goods which have been superseded in the market.

6. A period collection of samples of finished products arranged by decades.

7. A glossary of fabrics to be illustrated by specimens.

8. Photographs of special machines and processes.

9. Sample books, color cards, trade literature and catalogs of the kind not usually placed on library shelves.

Members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers are requested to cooperate in the establishment of this museum by contributions representing these elements in the cotton industry.

ARLIAMENT OF CHINA TO MEET FIRST ON APRIL 8

WASHINGTON—Official advices received here announce that the first Chinese National Assembly under republican auspices has been elected. The first meeting will be April 8, at Peking. The Chinese Congress will be more numerous than the American legislative body, there being about 800 members in the lower House and 300 in the upper Chamber.

At the first session the members will exercise a double function, being a constitutional convention, for the body is charged with drafting a constitution, and the establishment of a permanent form of government. After that is over the members will resolve themselves into legislators.

The imminence of the meeting of this assembly has brought the administration to the question of a decision on whether the Chinese republic is to be recognized or the United States shall join other powers in extending recognition only after the Chinese assembly has met and acted upon the proposed constitution.

Secretary Bryan's recent utterance at Trenton and a long conference with the Chinese minister here last Saturday are regarded as indications of an adoption of the former policy.

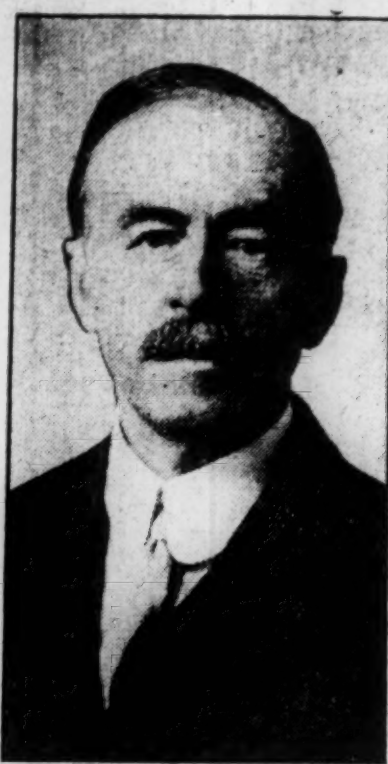
DANVERS ELECTS POLICE CHIEF

DANVERS, Mass.—James Freeman George has been unanimously elected as chief of police to succeed Joseph Merrill, who resigned last Saturday.

TWO WHO AID IN OLD SOUTH PAGEANT



MRS. CLARA TIPPETT
Music director



JOSEPH LINDON SMITH
Pageant director

OLD SOUTH PAGEANT BRINGS HISTORIC EPISODES TO VIEW

That the history of the Old South church is a history, not only of Boston, but also, in large measure, a history of the early years of the nation, was proved in picturesque fashion to an audience that filled every seat in Copley hall last night, at the initial performance of the historic pageant given by the Young Women's guild, under the direction of Joseph Lindon Smith and Henry Copley Greene. The pageant will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

The first scenes occur in the Old Cedar meeting house, where the congregation sings line for line after the leader one of the ancient psalm tunes.

The austerity of the early days is portrayed in the trial scene which pictures Salem witchcraft. A lighter touch is given in a scene which brings into the old church the family and friends of Benjamin Franklin, who is brought there, a child in arms, for baptism.

Then the wedding bells sound for the marriage of Miss Goose to Mr. Fleet, but the festivity is interrupted by warnings that the French ships are in the harbor. And so the story proceeds with scenes from the Boston tea party episode and the desecration of the church by the British soldiers. In the interval of peace before the civil war the stage is occupied by children who listen to Mother Goose lullabies, while scenes appear as a vision over the fire place. This interlude called forth repeated applause, as did the two

closing scenes which picture the departure of the boys in blue and the union of North and South in the bond of peace after the conflict.

One of the most interesting features is the fact that the scarlet robe worn by Judge W. Hammond, who gives an impersonation of Judge Samuel Sewall, is a robe actually worn at the original trial. Madame Norton, played by Miss Helen Covel, is a woman of aristocratic demeanor; and the Rev. George A. Gordon as the Rev. Samuel Willard who reads Sewall's confession to the congregation plays the role with dignity and impressiveness. Nothing could be more lifelike than W. Frederick Berry's impersonations of the sexton, watchman and patriot, and the ringing sincerity in the speech of the Rev. Willis H. Butler who plays the part of the Rev. Jacob M. Manning, the young minister who went to the front as chaplain, is one of the convincing features of the pageant.

Miss Eleanor Bradley, who takes the part of Miss Goose and later of Mrs. Fleet, wins the hearts of the spectators in both scenes, and Mrs. Hamilton Hill, as the condemned witch, succeeds in making clear the tragedy of her situation. Mrs. Henry Copley Greene and Mrs. Joseph Lindon Smith represent Memory and Hope with dignity and grace, and Mrs. J. Livingston Grandin as Peace, adds that element of gentle beauty to the closing picture which makes it one to be long remembered.

ALL PROGRESSIVE BILLS TO BE FILED EARLY IN SESSION

WASHINGTON—All of the 32 official bills of the Progressive party will be introduced in the upper house of Congress in the early days of the special session by Senator Poinsett, who made this announcement today, it having been agreed that Representative Murdoch of Kansas would be sponsor for the same measures in the House. These bills cover all of the main points in the national platform adopted last August at Chicago.

First on the list is a federal prohibition of child labor. Next comes a minimum wage law for women, the eight-hour day in continuous 24-hour industries, abolition of the prison contract labor system and applying to the support of prisoners' families the wages to be credited to them for producing goods for government use, creating an industrial commission to regulate industrial corporations and numerous other changes.

Some of these bills have already been drafted by the special legislative committee of experts chosen at the recent National Progressive conference.

MR. DANIELS TO VISIT CHELSEA ON LAND SALE PLAN

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has promised Representative Roberts of Massachusetts to visit Chelsea on June 1, on the same trip when he will inspect the Newport, R. I., training school, and will investigate personally the matter of selling to private parties 43 acres of the old government hospital grounds.

Mr. Roberts, on his return from the Panama inspection tour with members of the naval affairs committee, learned that the new secretary of the navy had revoked former Secretary Meyer's order to sell the land, and immediately set about to learn the reason, inasmuch as Mr. Roberts had caused the original order.

Secretary Daniels said it was his general policy not to dispose of any government property and this was merely in line with his policy, but he promised a personal investigation. Mayor Edward E. Willard of Chelsea and Joseph A. Conry, director of the port, favor holding a hearing in Washington soon to determine the matter before Secretary Daniels. Representative Roberts, however, does not favor this procedure.

QUINCY TO OPPOSE GRADE CROSSING ELEVATION PLAN

QUINCY, Mass.—After several attempts to increase various items in the annual budget the appropriation order as reported by the finance committee passed the city council here Monday night, with the exception that an increase of \$3000 for the repairs of highways, was given the commissioner of public works, making that item \$40,000.

A resolution that the mayor, city solicitor and three councilmen be appointed a committee to appear before the railroad commissioners Friday and protest against the report of the grade crossing commissioners as filed last week was passed. This report calls for the elevation of the tracks through the city and the closing of Saville street.

An opportunity was given Gustave B. Bates, who has been an opponent of the track elevation scheme to speak before the council for 20 minutes on a plan to depress the tracks.

Councilmen Richards, Griffin, Little, Boyd and Duffy were appointed a committee to inquire how the fire department could be put on a business basis. The sewer order for \$40,000 was passed.

BROOKLINE POLICE AWAIT DECISION

Selectmen of Brookline have under advisement the petition of the members of the Brookline police force seeking increases in their salaries, following the hearing yesterday. The demands for an increase for patrolmen are from \$1200 to \$1300; sergeants, \$1400 to \$1575; lieutenants, \$1600 to \$1800 annually.

LEGISLATORS VOTE INQUIRY INTO FINANCES OF B. & E. R. R.

It was voted by the rules committee of the House following a hearing late yesterday to report favorably the order for an investigation of the financial condition of the Boston & Eastern Railroad Company. The committee plans also to recommend that the bill now pending in the House extending the time within which the company is required to file a bond of \$400,000 with the secretary of state be held up until a report is received on the finances of the company.

At the hearing Representative Barnes told the committee that under the original bill of the Boston & Eastern that company was obliged to file a bond of \$400,000 with the state treasurer on or before April 2. Now, he explained, the company asks for an extension of 10 months in which to file the bond.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Col. J. P. O'Neil, now attached to thirtieth infantry, is assigned to that regiment, vice Lieut. Col. W. H. Sage, relieved and placed on unassigned list.

Capt. J. E. Gaujot, first cavalry, now on leave at Williamson, W. Va., proceed to Columbus, O., for duty pertaining to relief work.

Capt. C. W. Walker, ordnance department, to Hawaii for inspection of seacoast armament, and then return to proper station.

Second Lieut. J. H. Caron, Philippine scouts, recently appointed from signal corps, to Manila for assignment.

First Lieut. E. B. Etter, medical corps, resignation accepted.

Capt. E. S. Wheeler, Q. M. C., relieved from present duties and report to commanding general, second division, for assignment.

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott to Ft. Bliss; assume command second cavalry brigade. Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, infantry, from central department, retain station at Omaha for the convenience of the government, assigned eleventh infantry, April 30, to Texas City; assume command of that regiment.

Capt. Louis C. Brinton, Jr., coast artillery, to Walter Reed general hospital. Capt. George B. Pond, quartermaster's corps, from assistant general superintendent, army transport service, San Francisco, on expiration of leave, to Ft. McDowell, as assistant quartermaster.

Capt. Charles T. Harris, Jr., ordnance department, from Augusta arsenal, May 1, to Benicia arsenal.

Assignments officers infantry arm, recently promoted, announced: Capt. Paul M. Goodrich and First Lieut. Edward H. Teall, eleventh infantry.

First Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, fourth infantry, from military prison, Ft. Leavenworth, to fourteenth infantry for assignment to company and station.

First Lieut. Thomas B. V. Keene, medical reserve corps, to Indianapolis, for relief work.

First Lieut. Joseph C. King, from twelfth to tenth cavalry, vice First Lieut. Carl H. Miller, to unassigned list.

Second Lieut. Hughey S. Hemingway, coast artillery, honorably discharged. Leaves of absence: Lieut. Col. Ezra B. Fuller, retired, one month from April 6; Capt. Lawrence B. Simonds, quartermaster corps, two months; First Lieut. William H. Chambers, dental surgeon, four months from May 1; Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, ninth cavalry, to April 15; First Lieut. Fred H. Coleman, ordnance department, four months from May 20.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander W. R. Gherardi, detached naval observatory, to office of naval intelligence. Boatswain Haydn Williams, to receive ship at New York, N. Y.

Movements of Vessels

The Perry is at Sausalito. The Mars left Sewall Point for Boston. The Uncas is at Guantanamo. The Oneida is at Port Royal. The Buffalo is at Topolobampo. The Glacier is at Mazatlan. The Culgoa is at Guacanayabo bay. The Mayflower and the Dolphin are at Washington.

The Salem is at Philadelphia. The Cyclops is at Norfolk yard. The Montgomery left Pensacola for Key West.

The Caesar is at Pensacola. The Virginia left Veracruz for Tampico.

The Ohio left Lynnhaven bay for Philadelphia. The Utah left Lynnhaven bay for New York yard.

The Michigan is at Norfolk yard. The Rainbow is at Swatow.

Navy Notes

The flag of the commander-in-chief, United States Atlantic fleet, has been transferred from the Connecticut to the Wyoming. The Wyoming resumes duty as fleet flagship and the Connecticut returns to duty in the fourth division.

The secretary of the treasury Monday awarded to Thomas Joseph Carroll, coxswain, and Arthur Ingham, boatswain's mate, first class, each a silver medal for the rescue of a shipmate of the Minnesota off New Orleans, La., Dec. 2.

Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, Monday announced he had taken a decided stand against accepting the resignations of midshipmen and other officers before they have fulfilled their contract with the government. His attitude is that these young officers, at considerable expense to the government for their education and training, have occupied positions that should be filled by those from whom the navy should receive a permanent benefit for the expense involved.

A POPLAR DRIVE IN HAYWARD, CAL.



HAYWARD, Cal.—On the east shore of San Francisco bay is Alameda county, one of the pleasantest spots in California. With a temperate climate geraniums and heliotropes grow to the upper windows and the out-of-doors recreations are uninterrupted the year around. Town of Hayward lies in middle of county, 20 miles from San Francisco. Surrounded by cherry, almond and apricot orchards. On low hills about small chicken ranches are fast increasing in number, while nearer the bay stretch large fields of peas, tomatoes and rhubarb. Foothill boulevard, extending from Oakland to Hayward along the first rise of the hills, together with other excellent roads, attracts many motorists. Trolley line and two steam railroad lines make it possible for persons in business in the larger bay cities to have suburban homes among the orchards, and more each year are availing themselves of the opportunity.

ART AND ARTISTS

An exhibition of the paintings of Walter L. Dean was opened Monday at the gallery of Leonard & Co., 46 Bromfield street, and will continue through the week.

The showing reveals the painter as a deep lover of the sea, for almost all of the 250 works are studies of sailor, fisherman or many-mooded surf as it breaks on rocky shores.

The artist's interest in his subject left nothing out—he saw pictures everywhere, saw them where few other artists would have seen them, sometimes. All the pictures are instinct with sentiment. Even the most stressful scenes are depicted with the delicacy and poetry characteristic of a man of fine sensibilities, broad human interests, and revealed through a facile and finished technique. The showing forms an unusually interesting record of the varied activities of the New England fisherman, and the whole is a tribute to the industrious practice of an artist who evidently loved to paint.

There is charming harmony of hue and blending of tone in "On Board the Whaler," showing the hearty, sturdy men on deck when the ship is in the open sea.

"The Rising Gale" is one of the many fine wave studies, with its deep green wave to break into the seething foam at the base of the dark red cliff and dash high in spray upon the rocks. A heavy gray mist hangs over the sea. Other pictures of like excellence are "The North Shore" and "Green Seas."

There is mastery drawing and painting in "Hoisting Out the Catch," showing a rugged young fisherman giving the signal to draw out a bundle of halibut.

"Before the Gale" is one of several studies of boats driving along under straining sails, which are filled with the thrill of the open sea. For contrast there is "A Gloucester Schooner," showing a vessel tied quietly to a wharf on a placid summer day. There is something of Constable's distinction of color in this picture.

Many of the marines and harbor views are in delicate keys of gray, without exaggeration of hue, for this artist's sense of color was close to that of the normal, and they are consequently the more appealing for their truth and simplicity.

Then there are Porto Rican views, such as "San Juan Gate," which reveals a joy in rich coloring when it is really found in nature, and an ability to represent it with few brush strokes, and an economy of color, without loss of luminous quality.

MISS OLIVER EXHIBITS

Miss Jean Nutting Oliver is holding an exhibition of her oils, water colors, pastels and miniatures in her studio, 21 Copley hall, afternoons this week, through Wednesday.

Miss Oliver's work shows the constant play of an imagination that deserves to have even more freedom, for her art is based on a sound mastery of drawing and the technique of her various mediums. All her work reveals the conscientious worker, who measures time only by the standard of completing a picture that satisfies her own artistic conscience, no matter how long it takes.

The portrait of Mr. DeVal, unfinished, is in agreeable quiet tone of studio light, and reveals an assimilation of the musician's quiet joy in his art. There is good depth of light in a group of flower garden pictures, with graceful young girls half blending into their surroundings. These and other pictures reveal poetic, yet always sane love for nature. There is brilliant, yet quiet contrast in the study of the little girl in the midst of scarlet hollyhocks.

The water colors show this artist's

sound sense of composition, and keen eye for the delicate nuances that can be so well depicted in this medium, as in the picture of pink blooming cherry trees by the sea.

There is fine finish to Miss Oliver's pastels, and evident joy in the delicacy and transparency of rich colors in this medium.

"Borrowed Plumes" has oriental charm and "Maid of Plymouth Town" is all sweetness in her light orange gown of satin, as she sits by her spinning wheel.

A case of miniatures reveals Miss Oliver's skill in this work, her ability to capture a fleeting expression of charm, and versatility in use of hues and invention of appropriate background.

MONTREAL—The thirtieth spring art exhibition has opened. The pictures are stated by experts to be of a higher order and of greater artistic merit than those exhibited in past years. Oil paintings predominate. The best artists in Canada have not taken up water color seriously as yet, apparently.

The rooms containing the water colors have a number of glass cases containing the work of 16 artists in china painting. Adjoining the water color rooms is one in which architectural drawings are shown. The collection is good, though small.

While there are some names of British artists among the exhibitors, there are none from the United States. There were invitations sent, but difficulties of transportation and custom house barriers may have acted as deterrents. Out of all this varied mass of painting there are some things worthy of note and careful study, giving promise of better things yet to come.

Among the well-known Canadian artists who exhibit works are: Robert Harris, whose portrait of himself occupies a place of honor in the large gallery; John C. Hammond of New Brunswick, who shows four canvases; Mr. Bell-Smith of Toronto, who has six pictures; J. B. Abbott of Montreal; Miss Marion E. Jack of St. John, N. B.; Homer Watson of Doon, Ontario, who has two of his four pictures marked \$2000 each, and W. H. Clapp.

The exhibition remains open until April 19.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The third annual exhibition of selected paintings by American artists, held under the auspices of the San Antonio Art League, opened here recently at the Carnegie library.

The collection of pictures is valued at \$60,000. Many of them have been exhibited at the largest exhibitions in this country and are by far the most valued collection ever shown in San Antonio.

COMMANDERY GIVES BANQUET

Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templars, held a ladies' night Monday evening at their apartments, Thompson square, Charlestown, and a party of nearly 400 was present. There was a musical program, comprising organ selections by Charles P. Scott of Beaumont Commandery, and orchestral numbers. This was followed by a banquet.

SETTLEMENT FUND DISCUSSED

Plans for renewing the campaign to raise \$100,000 for the Frances E. Willard settlement, part of which will be devoted to the building of the Nellie E. Cook dormitory at Lewesau lodge, Bedford, Mass., were discussed at a meeting of the board of directors this afternoon at the settlement, 44 Chambers street.

PRIMARIES OPEN FOR CANDIDATES IN THIRTEENTH

Republicans Only Have Contest for Nominee to Enter Election for Successor to U. S. Senator John W. Weeks

BOSTON IS INTERESTED

Primaries are being held today throughout the thirteenth congressional district for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the special election April 15, called for the purpose of choosing a successor to former Congressman John W. Weeks, now a member of the United States Senate.

In the case of two of the participating parties, the Progressive and Democratic, today's primaries are practically ratification meetings, for the candidate of each of these parties has no opposition. Norman H. White of Brookline is the Progressive candidate, John J. Mitchell of Marlborough the Democratic.

There are two candidates, however, contesting for the Republican nomination, Alfred L. Cutting of Weston and Mayor Henry Gleason of Marlboro. Both have done active work in their respective sections of the district and have received endorsements from numerous organizations.

The thirteenth district comprises ward 25 of Boston, the cities of Waltham and Marlboro and the following towns: Ashland, Bellingham, Brookline, Dover, Framingham, Franklin, Holliston, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Natick, Needham, Newton, Norfolk, Plainville, Sherborn, Southboro, Sudbury, Walpole, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston and Wrentham.

The secretary of state has sent out in the district for use in today's primaries 80,850 ballots, distributed as follows: Republican, 35,550; Democrat, 26,300; Progressive 19,000.

WHITE STAR LINER CRETIC BRINGS IN 2000 PASSENGERS

Hermann D. Murphy, Artist, Is in Cabin, Accompanied by Wife and Daughter Carlene

Nearly 2000 passengers arrived in port today on the White Star liner steamer Cretic, Capt. F. B. Howarth, from Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Ponta Delgada and Angra. Twenty-seven came in the saloon, 308 second class and 1655 steerage, making a total of 1990. Favorable conditions were encountered most of the time.

Hermann Murphy, instructor of art at Harvard, returned with Mrs. Murphy and his daughter Carlene, after a month in Ponta Delgada. Mr. Murphy is a prominent canoeist, and has won the American championship in the sailing canoe contests, held on the St. Lawrence river in August three different years. Mr. Murphy plans to be one of four or five Boston canoeists who will participate in the races for the international cup, to be held off Staten island in July, following the challenge of Ralph Britton, the Canadian, to the New York Canoe Club. Mr. Murphy resides in Winchester, where he has a studio.

Captain John F. Parke and Mrs. Parke of Milwaukee, completed a three month tour of the West Indies, South America and southern Europe. Captain Parke commands the steamer Francis E. Howe, which sails from Duluth, and carries over about the Great Lakes for the steel interests. The steamer is said to be the largest freighter plying the waters of the Great Lakes. She is 605 feet long, 60 beam and 32 feet deep, being almost as large as the Franconia.

George D. Boles and Mrs. Boles of Boston and Marblehead returned from their annual foreign tour, this time having taken in Rome and southern Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cleveland of New York, passengers on the steamer Cleveland on its world cruise, came back on the Cretic. The Rev. Charles L. Hutchins and his son Gordon Hutchins of Concord, Mass., have been touring Egypt for three months. Charles Hutchins was prominently connected with Grace church in Medford for 15 years.

Among the other saloon passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Allardice of Montreal, who have been wintering in southern France, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Akers of Boston.

Quantities of tomato sauce and preserve, olive oil, cheese, macaroni, pasta, Italian groceries and 12,019 boxes and 5445 half boxes of lemons were brought over to North End merchants by the Cretic.

Capt. Charles R. Turcott and a force of 10 men in plain clothes mingled with the passengers upon the dock, and took special precautions against smuggling, on account of the fact that upon the arrival of the Canopic from the Mediterranean about a month ago, considerable silverware was seized, consigned to an Italian barber in the North End.

In honor of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who was affiliated with the International Mercantile Marine, the American, British and Italian flags on the mast of the White Star pier were at half mast today.

TWO MILLIONS FOR REGINA
TORONTO, Ont.—Plans have been perfected by the Grand Trunk Pacific road for spending \$2,000,000 on hotel and terminal facilities in Regina, Saskatchewan. In addition to this large sum will be paid for landscape gardening and tree planting.

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NORTH FLORIDA LAND If you are looking for a small tract of choice land for development purposes I have 3000 acres close to town and good railway facilities that will please you; price and terms upon application. N. L. GODFREY, Box 321, DAVENPORT, FLA.

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TO SUBLET three rooms and bath, all improvements, rent \$12.50; a bargain. 921 HARVEY, suite 3, 1821 Beacon St., or to Janitor.

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FOR SALE—A splendid Colorado home, old English style, of 10 large, well lighted rooms with full cement basement and attic; finish, oak and white enamel; location, Grand Junction in the famous Grand Valley; most equable climate; elevation 4500 feet; price \$12,000. MRS. N. E. TALBERT, 604 N. 7th St., Grand Junction.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

PASADENA residences, lots, suburban homes; ORANGE GROVES; farm lands; country estates. J. W. WRIGHT & CO., Pasadena.

REAL ESTATE—ILLINOIS

FOR SALE—Beautiful 12-room home in Evanston; lot 125x200; a bargain. 921 Ridge Blvd.

FARM LANDS

SASKATCHEWAN—Farm for Sale 2000 acres; ideal for stock and grain growing; windmill supplies barn with water; 10-room house, heated by hot air furnace; large bunk house for hired help; granaries for 20,000 lb. grain; numerous other buildings; full equipment of machinery; 25 horses; near thriving town of Grenfell, on main line C. P.; owner retiring; price \$25 per acre, or without machinery, horses, cattle, etc., \$21, one-fourth cash, balance to suit purchaser at 6 per cent. Apply to W. G. FITZGERALD, Box 255, Grenfell, Sask.

REAL ESTATE SEATTLE

FOR SALE—Commodious 6-room bungalow; den; fireplace; complete laundry and basement; near Cowen Park, \$150 cash, balance like rent. E. W. HART, 5906 11th Ave. N. E., Kenwood 2228.

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SURVEYS and REPORTS made for intending investors in California lands and securities by a civil engineer with 25 years exp.; refers to any San Francisco bank; DAVENPORT BROMFIELD, Bankers Investment Bldg., San Francisco.

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Persons may leave advertisements at 117 East First Street

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES—DAYTON, O.

Tailored Skirts Made to Your Measure for \$1.50

Only \$1.50 for the making, findings and trimmings of a fine man-tailored dress skirt, made to your measure. Eight spring models from which to choose your style. Our entire new stock of spring dress goods from which to select your material. We take your measure and guarantee a perfect hanging, fitting skirt.

W. F. OELMAN & CO. DAYTON, OHIO

Home 2200 Bell 200

F. A. MAHARG Successor to O. E. Bates

Caterer and Confectioner

14 North Main St., DAYTON, OHIO

TAILORS—DAYTON, O.

LOU HAUCK THE TAILOR THAT PLEASES Third floor U. B. Bldg., DAYTON, OHIO

DENTISTS—DAYTON, O.

DR. A. T. WHITESIDE, Dentist Callahan Block, N. E. Corner 3d and Main Sts.

DAYTON Advertisers

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DEDHAM WOMEN TO CELEBRATE The Dedham Woman's Club will celebrate its twentieth anniversary tonight in Greenleaf hall with a reception, theatricals and music.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

NEW ENGLAND'S PRIDE The NEW HOME

A New England product recognized everywhere as the most perfect type of family sewing machine the world has ever seen.

Sewing Machine It is superior to all others in Quality, Workmanship and Finish. Every part is finished by hand and the working parts hardened and Nickelized.

Adopted by Boston, Milton, Newton, Wellesley and other leading New England cities and towns for school use.

Sold on Very Easy Terms NO INTEREST Your Old Machine Taken as Part Payment

Warranted and kept in Order Ten Years SEWING MACHINES RENTED ALL MAKES REPAIRED Best Needles and Oil for All Machines No Canvassers Employed

THE NEW HOME FACTORY, located at Orange, Mass., has the distinction of being the largest factory in the world engaged in the manufacture of Strictly High Grade Family Sewing Machines.

NEW HOME OFFICE 37 BEDFORD STREET Opp. Jordan Marsh Furniture Annex Telephone 1352 Oxford

PAINTING AND DECORATING OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper. Telephone North 1633. 1239 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC. COIN BARGAINS—10 large copper cents, diff. dates, 40c; 20 dates, \$1; 10 var. foreign coins, 20c; premium coin book, 10c. Collectors send for lists. FRED MICHAEL, 937 Madison St., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO FOR SALE—I have a lot 25x125; all clear; convenient to a car line in good renting neighborhood; all improvements in; ready to build on, which I will sell for \$600 on a quick sale. JOHN W. DOBSON, 3512 Perry St., Chicago.

LAWYERS ELIJAH C. WOOD Attorney and Counselor 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

DENTISTS DR. JOHN C. PURDIE 5018 N. Clark Street Chicago Phone Edgewater 2341

DR. G. FRANKLIN HARTT 1000 Masonic Temple Phone Central 6261 CHICAGO

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HATTERS

WILLIAM R. HAND, Practical Hatter, 10 AVERY ST., few doors south of Adams House. Straw and Panama Hats bleached and retanned. Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned, pressed and retanned. Hats banded and bound while you wait. Best work. Street door.

CLOTHING

HIGHEST PRICES PAID for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, evening dresses, jewelry, old goldsilver, other personal property; will call; pay cash. M. DE GROUT, 347 Tremont St. Tel. 906-M Tre.

POULTRY

ROSE Comb Rhode Island Eggs; eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15, 6 settings for \$3. BURTON A. EDWARDS, Beloit, Wis.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

SHOES—CHICAGO HOLDEN'S RELIABLE SHOES

Chicago, Illinois FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY Established over 45 years. Our Style Book free on request. Shoes from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

PAINTING AND DECORATING OTTO F. HAHN

Painting, Decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper. Telephone North 1633. 1239 Clybourn Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

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PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISING

Persons may leave advertisements at 1713 Sansom Street, Room 431

COAL—PHILADELPHIA Coal Reduced

50 PER TON ON LARGE SIZES We offer newly-mined, clean, hard Lehigh at these reduced rates, chuted, cash: \$3.25 Pea \$6.50 Stove \$6.75 Nut \$6.25 Egg

E. J. CUMMINGS Main Office, 143 N. 13th, Bell Fl. 4741. 25th & Federal 21st & Westmoreland 13th & Callowhill 51st & Warrington PHILADELPHIA

Best Family Coal S. D. HALL

39TH AND PARRISH STREETS 25TH AND DAUPHIN STREETS Quality and Quantity Cannot Be Excelled

PIANOS Pianos and Player Pianos

To test the value of this advertisement we offer to give a souvenir to any one who calls at our store with the ad. You will not be asked to buy, but we will be glad to show our stock.

Jameson-Allen Piano Co. 1715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

DELFT WARE—PHILADELPHIA Booklets and Cards

For All Occasions in Dutch and Other Designs. The Dutch Shop Things Beautiful from Foreign Shores 129 SOUTH 13TH STREET

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS SCREENS

Made to order and put up. WARGA & SONS 234 & Columbia Ave. Mail Address

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS LANDENBERGER BROTHERS

... Tailors ... SUITS \$25.00 AND UP 107 NORTH 12TH STREET Opposite New Hotel Hanover.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY—PHILA., PA. TYPEWRITING, substituting, multi-graphing. ELLA S. HURFEY, 1029 Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MAGAZINE AGENCIES ALL MAGAZINES—Club rates; catalogue. WM. B. MULLIN, 1019 Wakefield St. Bell Tel. Frankford 314 A.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

SHOES—CINCINNATI POTTER SHOES

A Household Word in Cincinnati Since 1866 We've Grown With the City

18, 20, 22, 24 W. 5th St. CINCINNATI, OHIO

TAILORS—CINCINNATI The Busy Little Tailor Shop

Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that Are Right.

The B. R. Dunn Co. 411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.

TRUNKS, BAGS, ETC.—CINCINNATI TRUNKS

AND Leather Goods Largest Assortment in Cincinnati.

Bankhardt's, 438-440 RACE ST.

CLEANING AND DYEING ATTENTION—We clean and dye all kinds of garments and household articles equal to new; prices cheerfully submitted if desired; parcel post packages prepaid; all express charges on orders amounting to \$5.00 we pay both ways. Use the parcel post when you can. THE FRENCH BENZOL DRY CLEANING CO., Cincinnati, O.

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES SHARPENING safety razor blades superbly; all kinds. See des. net. J. H. SIMONS, 327A 9th Ave. East, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati Business Firms to reach Monitor readers in their city, will send their advertisements to the local Monitor committee.

1608 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG. WEST FIFTH OFF. POST OFFICE

Gowns Tailoring

3321 WALNUT STREET. WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Snook Importer

GOWNS Ready-to-Wear TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING MILLINERY LINGERIE—WADE CORSETS 1732 CHESTNUT STREET

ALWAYS FRESH RINGE'S CANDIES

Telephone Baring 14-18 3343 WOODLAND AVENUE Delivered Parcel Post

AMUSEMENTS Estey Concert Bureau Presents

Emily Kellogg CONTRALTO in SONG RECITAL

Clarence K. Bauden at the piano. Witherspoon Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Tuesday Evening, April 8 8:15 Estey Piano Used.

FLORISTS—PHILADELPHIA FLORIST

Wedding Bouquets and Flowers for a Specialty. HAAS 2902 GERMANTOWN AVENUE Phone Krystone-Park 5120D Flowers sent by Parcel Post

REAL ESTATE—PENNSYLVANIA WILL SELL AT GREAT REDUCTION, three desirable building lots in Reading, Pa. Must have the money for other business. For information see H. C. SHAAK, 14 N. Edgewood Ave., W. Phila., PA.

BOARD & ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA ON MAIN LINE—Single room for gentleman; good table; near station and golf links. Box 4, Merion station Pa.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS FURNITURE

Finest copies of PAST PERIODS and best modern designs. RUGS

Genuine ORIENTALS, mat and carpet also. All well known weaves in DOMESTICS.

Draperies, Lace Curtains, Wall Paper and Window Shades REASONABLE PRICES The Robert Mitchell Furniture Company 616 to 622 RACE ST., CINCINNATI, O.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES McALPIN'S

Are Now Showing the Authentic Modes in Women's Spring Apparel

The McAlpin Store The Best and Reliable Dress Company

Mrs. M. G. Love Offers individual gowns for the individual woman. Mail orders promptly attended to.

THE STOCKTON 128 W. 4TH STREET.

FLORISTS—CINCINNATI Julius Baer FLOWERS

Mails 2478, 2479 138-140 East Fourth Cincinnati, O.

JEWELERS NEWSTEDT

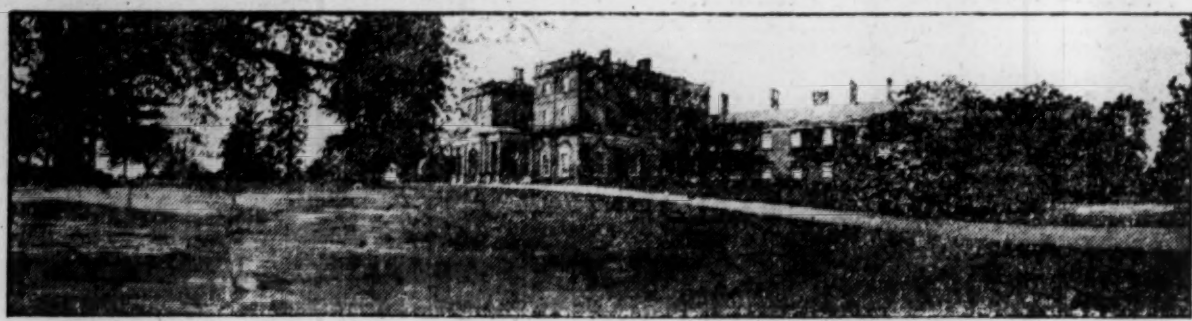
You may have implicit faith

European Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for business. Scale of Charges: Per inch—Single column, 1 or 2 insertions, 6s. per insertion; 3 or more insertions, 5s. per insertion. With Black—Per inch, single column, 1 to 12 insertions, 7s. 6d. per insertion; 13 to 25 insertions, 6s. per time; 26 or more times, 5s. per time.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSES FOR SALE



FERNE, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND. Fine country seat with about 5000 acres of land. Excellent shooting. Hunting with three packs of hounds. Mansion standing in well wooded park of about 300 acres stone built, with entrance hall opening into large inner hall; drawing room, morning room, dining room, library, study, billiard room, and six bedrooms, fitted with all modern conveniences; electric light, good water supply, refrigerating and laundry plants. Compact and ample offices on ground floor. Extensive grounds and well stocked gardens. Good stable accommodation and motor garage. Village and telegraph office 1 1/2 miles, station 5 1/2 miles. The above estate for sale, subject to lease with four years still to run. For full particulars apply to 20, MONITOR OFFICE, 14 ST. PETER'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

CURTAINS—NOTTINGHAM

PEACH'S LACE CURTAINS—New descriptive book post free, 60 examples from actual makers. Imperial Patent Hem Curtains, new straight edges. Caseement Fabrics, Muslins, Cretonnes, Household Linens. S. PEACH & SONS, 203 The Looms, Nottingham.

BLACKPOOL

BOOT BUSINESS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Good boot business, with good repairing and clogging department; house adjoining. Apply, 25 Wyre Grove, Central Road, BLACKPOOL.

POULTRY FOOD

REID'S SPECIAL CHICK MIXTURE, 12s. 6d. per cwt. 100 lbs. poultry or chicken meal, 15s. 6d.; carriage paid. George Street Mill, BLACKPOOL.

GROCERIES AND DRAPERIES

FOR BEST grocery and drapery goods, home made bread and confectionery. **EASTWOODS**, Newcastle av., BLACKPOOL.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MISS ASHCROFT, L.R.A.M.—Pianoforte playing taught; correspondence lessons in L.R.A.M. paper work. Derby rd., BLACKPOOL.

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Mrs. Sheard, 61, Albert rd.; clean, homely apartments, near Central station and sea.

SHEFFIELD

HEATING AND VENTILATING

HEAT

Heating and Ventilating Apparatus for All Purposes.

ALFRED GRINDROD & CO. 9, Shrewsbury Road, SHEFFIELD, Eng. Telephone No. 3290. Telegrams "Grindrod Sheffield."

APARTMENTS

SHEFFIELD—Apartments, E. H. ATKINSON, 88, Sheldon Road, Nether Edge or Millhouse cars. Telephone: Shawrow 11.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with good knowledge of voice production, pianoforte, accompanying, theory, etc., requires post immediately; experienced. J. E. MOSLEY, 180, Wadley Lane, SHEFFIELD.

YOUNG LADY, well educated, requires post; kindergarten training, experienced, music, French, etc. G. MOSLEY, 180, Wadley Lane, SHEFFIELD.

ALFALFA CROPS

LARGE IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas produces about one quarter of the alfalfa of the United States. In 1912 the alfalfa area of Kansas reached the 1,000,000-acre class and F. D. Colburn, secretary of the state board of agriculture, figures the total acreage for this greatest of all Kansas' tame hay crops now is 1,000,785 acres.

From the reports coming in since Mr. Colburn's figures were compiled this area will be increased by more than 20,000 acres this spring.

SHELTER MARKET

SYSTEM ADVISED

NEW YORK—Recommending the prohibition of pushcart peddling in the streets of the city and the establishment of permanent shelter markets of property controlled by the city, the committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor last December has made its report.

The committee is composed of R. A. C. Smith, Louis E. Miller, Morris D. Waldman, Michael Furst and William A. Coker.

SUMMIT CONCERN

BUYS LIGHT PLANT

LAKEWOOD, N. J.—The Commonwealth Water, Light & Power Company of Summit has purchased the Pt. Pleasant Electric Light & Power Company.

The Pt. Pleasant system includes lighting Bay Head, Spring Lake, Manasquan, Brielle and other small neighboring places, as well as the trolley line from Pt. Pleasant to Bay Head.

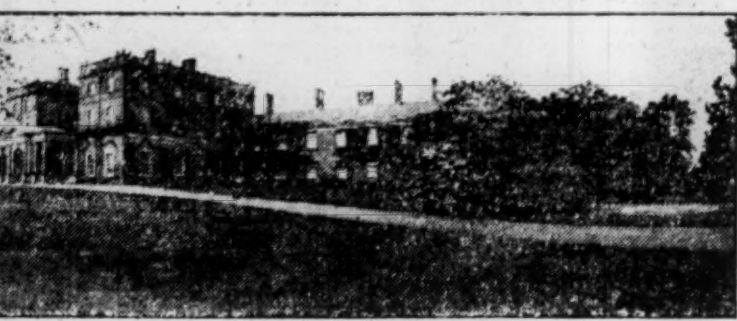
NEW MEXICO

OPPOSES INDIANS

FT. SILL, Okla.—Two hundred Apache Indians are detained by the government. The Apaches were to have been transferred to the Mesquero reservation in New Mexico, but the war department suspended the order of removal pending a hearing of protests from the citizens of New Mexico, who opposed the Apaches being brought there.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSES FOR SALE

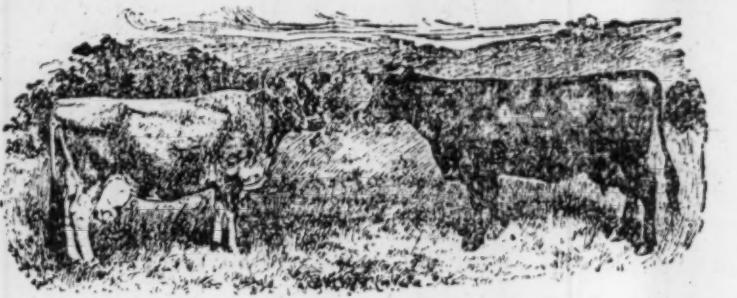


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PEDIGREE CATTLE

PEDIGREE DAIRY SHORTHORN AND JERSEY HERDS

The Property of the Right Hon. LORD ROTHCHILD



JERSEY COW, "CLITE 2nd," vol. 22, p. 278. Prizes, 1910: 1st and Champion R.A.S.E. 1st and Champion Royal Counties. 1st Bath, 1911: 1st and Champion R.A.S.E. 1st and Champion Sussex. 1st Royal Counties. 1st and Champion Wiltshire and Royal Lancashire. 1st Bath and Royal Counties. Cote 2nd gave from April 24th to September 24th, 1910, 4,172 lbs.; September 25th, 1910, to September 30th, 1911, 8,141 lbs. Jersey Herd: Prizes won in 1900-12-10 Champions, 62 lots, 47 2nds, 33 3rds and 2 4th-wood Bows.

For particulars apply to **RICHARDSON CARR, ESTATE OFFICE, TRING PARK, HERTS.**

MINERAL WATER APPARATUS

Cory Temperance Syndicate, Ltd.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF **HALL-YEO AUTOMATIC FOUNTAIN**

Unique apparatus for delivering on draught Sparkling Temperance Beverages

Highest testimonials from users after two years' practical commercial experience.

Patented in most countries throughout the world. This company desires to treat for sale of Patents or for the granting of licenses to work same in any or all countries.

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MANCHESTER

HATTERS

"TWEEN" HATS
Honor the shape of the head to a sense of
The ONLY Felt Hat that
is made in HALF SIZES

A SHAPE for every FACE
and a SIZE for every HEAD

None
Genuine
unless
bearing
this Design

SOLE MAKERS
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER

THE TWEEN HATS REGISTERED
NEW FITTING

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

MISS EMILY TOLLOWS, L.R.A.M.
Pupil of Mr. Egon Petri has vacancies for piano pupils. Special terms for young children. Pupils prepared for exams. 135, Deane Road, Rusholme, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

HARROGATE

GROCERS AND BAKERS

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS.

John Farrah, Ltd.

High-Class

Grocers & Bakers

Crescent Road, Harrogate

Makers of the famous Harrogate Toffee.

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MANCHESTER

HATTERS

"TWEEN" HATS
Honor the shape of the head to a sense of
The ONLY Felt Hat that
is made in HALF SIZES

A SHAPE for every FACE
and a SIZE for every HEAD

None
Genuine
unless
bearing
this Design

SOLE MAKERS
J. Moores & Sons, Ltd.
DENTON, NR. MANCHESTER

THE TWEEN HATS REGISTERED
NEW FITTING

SEEDSMEN

DICKSON & ROBINSON
SEEDSMEN TO HM.
"THE KING OF ENGLAND"

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AT HAMPTON BEACH—Meat and poultry cook, clerk and stenographer, house and utility man, bell boy, kitchen girls, dish washers, laundry woman, etc. Address with references, H. W. TITON, 138 St. Botolph st., Boston, or call from 7 to 9 p. m.

BOY—Wanted, Protestant. Apply to Mr. CRANE, 3 Park st., Boston, before 9 o'clock.

COAT maker or all-round tailor wanted; steady work for a steady man. Apply to letter only. GEO. LAIBENSTEIN, Maynard, Mass.

DRAFTSMEN—Men with experience in heavy steel plate, machinery or mill engineering work wanted. Apply to R. F. FORTREY COMPANY, Hyde Park, Boston.

DRAFTSMAN—Man familiar with engine construction and general drafting; permanent position for right man; willing to travel; references. CAMDEN ANCHOR-ROCKLAND MACHINE CO., Camden, N. J.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY for boy to learn wholesale dry goods business; salary to suit; no experience necessary. WALKER STETSON CO., cor. Essex and Lincoln sts., Boston.

LAWYER for a manufacturing business; must be located in or near Boston; must have law as well as patent, trademark and copyright laws, typewriter rapidly and be willing to do general office work. Apply by letter only. VISCOL CO., 200 First st., East Cambridge, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE wanted in small private boarding house; woman good plain cook; man general housework; references required. R. J. SUTHERLAND, 422 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

MARRIED FARMER wanted, man and wife to cook and do housework for the family of 3, all modern improvements. Address by letter to C. SCHENIER, 1011 St. Botolph st., Boston.

MOULDER, experienced, wanted to make cast iron stove hollow ware and cast iron sink and tubs with references. WOOD 2 BISHOP CO., Bangor, Me.

OPERATOR wanted, experienced on spin gear, cotton and felted goods, and on spinning machines. NEISEL PRESS MFG. CO., 64 Dorchester av., Boston.

PATTERNMAKERS wanted—Three first-class patternmakers for making WATERBURY PATTERN & MODEL CO., 21 Bennett st., Waterbury, Conn.

SHOE REPAIRER to do all kinds of patching and custom shoes must read English; good position for right man. Address E. CORNELIUS, 128 Hampshire st., Lawrence, Mass.

UPHOLSTERER wanted—Must be first class man and understand how to repair; permanent position; good wages. PETER & CHEYNE, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—Married couple, woman to cook and care for kitchen, man to care for heating and grounds; references required. Address SUPERINTENDENT, FRANKLIN HOSPITAL, Franklin, N. H.

WANTED—Good strong boy about 15 years of age to work as helper on delivery auto; steady employment. ELTON FUR, 1011 St. Botolph st., Boston.

WANTED—First class carriage painter; apply by letter only. SMITH & HUBBELL, 210 Park st., Boston.

WANTED—Twelve all-around machinists and lathe hands with some years' experience; steady work and good wages. Address G. P. STEPHAN, Jr., P. O. Box 1385, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Young man over 17 with some experience in general housework. L. HIRSH, 1011 St. Botolph st., Boston.

WANTED—First class experienced Harris automatic pressman to take charge of 2 Harris automatic presses. Address T. C. FOX CO., P. O. Box 147, Providence, R. I.

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AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, 23, with chauffeur's license, willing to accept any position; references. EDWARD FLIEGER, 7 Busk st., E. Dedham, Mass.

AMERICAN MAN desires position in office, or as salesman; references. FRANK C. BELL, 60 Lambert av., Boston.

AT TIRE REPAIRMAN, 26, married, residence Gloucester; \$15 week; mention 9100. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER (2nd hand), 40, married, residence So. Boston; \$15 wk.; can speak English and German; references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH'S HELPER (on a horse-shoe) wants a position in or near Boston. Address DENISON H. KINGSLEY, Greenport, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, residence Wellesley, age 60, married, first-class reference. Mention 9121. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wishes few sets of books to keep for small concerns having no regular bookkeeper; desires moderate salary. HENRY N. WHITNEY, 320 Commercial av., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted at once, a middle class woman must be neat, capable and a good plain cook. MRS. W. C. NORTON, 78 Boston st., Salem, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted for family of 4; no cooking; neat, competent maid with references. MRS. S. L. RICHMOND, 122 Cambridge st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted in small family; must be neat and capable; good plain cook; in pleasant suburb. Address MRS. H. MOORE, 102 Waban av., Waban, Mass.

GIRL WANTED—General housework; \$6 per week. H. F. GORDENSEN, 44 Harris st., Brookline, Mass.

HARDRESSING, refined Protestant girl, about 21, to learn hair work; pay \$3 while learning. MRS. F. J. KILPATRICK, 21 Massachusetts st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent woman wanted; must like children; refined, middle-aged woman. C. A. ROBBIE, Montpelier, Vt.

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent woman wanted; refined, middle-aged, Protestant woman preferred. Call or write to M. A. ROBBIE, 2 Summer Street pl., Salem, Mass.

HOUSEWORK, in Dorchester, \$5 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

KITCHEN WORK, in city, \$5 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAID WANTED—Permanent position; exceptional opportunity for good Protestant maid; family of 2, splendid home, good wages; must speak good English. Apply to MRS. N. C. HARRISON, 84 Melville av., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Dor. 1240.

MAID, general housework, capable, 26, family; must be experienced and furnish good references; wages \$3-4 a week, according to experience. MRS. O. H. ELSON, 22 Boylston st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

MAID wanted for housework; 2 in family, in country near seashore; moderate wages; references required. Address MRS. J. E. YOUNG, Box 1, Egypt, Mass.

MAID for general housework, small family, sunny room, Protestant. Apply references. MRS. L. PORTER, suite 5, 405 Washington st., Brookline; phone 1393-4.

MILLINERY APPRENTICE wanted in millinery; must be experienced and furnish good references. MRS. O. H. ELSON, 22 Boylston st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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CHAUFFEUR, Norwegian, wishes position as bookkeeper, collector; references. London, England and New York. Address CHAS. MORGAN, 312 E. 21st st., New York.

MARRIED COUPLE, man butler, wife parlor chamber work; would take charge of home; best of references. H. H. HARRIS, 614 Clarendon st., Boston.

MARRIED MAN wants year-round position on gentleman's country estate, with cottage; all round man; first rate gardener; references. FRANK READ, 14 Camden st., Boston.

MASON (stone or brick), 28, single, residence Malden; \$4 day; Al ref.; mention 9141. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MECHANIC, experienced, desires employment; general repair or new work on steam or hot water systems; own tools. FRANK GREENWOOD, 22, 224 Tremont st., Boston.

MOTHER and son wish work together on a position; experience as editor and writer; plain cook; son about 30 years; care of horse, lawn and garden. Address ROBERT M. D. INGRAM, 24 West End st., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN—Position wanted where a license is not required. F. E. BENTLEY, 60 Vernon st., Malden, Mass.

OFFICE ASST. (traffic and timekeeping), 28, single, residence Somerville; \$15 wk.; good ref.; mention 9156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE MAN—Thoroughly competent; 12 years' experience in selling by correspondence; experience as editor and writer; engagement; highest references. Address EDWARD A. GERNSEY, 4 Alston st., Alston, Mass. Tel. Brighton 296-V.

POSITION WANTED by young married man, handy with all kinds of tools, strictly temperate; position; any kind of work. GARDNER, 17 Dewey st., Roxbury, Mass.

POSITION WANTED to work nights. HAROLD STANDISH, P. O. Box 2904, Boston.

POSITION wanted by young man experienced in building hardware, machinists tools and mill supplies; references. F. E. ROBERTS, 100 D. Ingham, 24 West End st., Boston.

PROOFREADER (college graduate) desires position as proofreader; 80 weeks' proofreading; EDNA H. GROVES, A. M., 90 Newbury st., Boston.

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RODMAN (some experience in mapping), 28, single, residence Malden; 80 weeks' experience; would like to enter civil engineering office; has been studying with International Correspondence School; in ambitions and willing; mention 9148. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Practical salesman, with 20 years' road experience, is open for foreign proposition; line has been new materials pertaining to textile, widely known among New England mills; best of references. HERBERT E. MEANY, Postoffice Box 674, Springfield, Mass.

SALESMAN (American, 22) desires steady position; willing to travel; 3 years' experience in cottons and woolsens in New England. FRANK A. BAERT, 174 L. St., Boston.

SALESMAN, residence Wellesley, age 60, married; Al reference. Mention 9121. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN, residence Boston, age 45, single, first-class reference. Mention 8888. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHIPPING CLERK, residence Melrose, age 58, married, reference good. Mention 9156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SLATER and PLASTERER, age 28, single, residence Boston; \$15 wk.; mention 9147. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STEAMFITTER of 17 years' experience wants a steady position, or would like an opportunity to learn auto repairing. HARRY TITCOMB, 627 Chelmsford st., Lowell, Mass.

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ENGINEER (2nd class), electric and storage battery; 45, married, residence So. Boston; \$21 wk.; 15 yrs. in last place, can furnish ref. from same; mention 9146. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER, age 27, married, residence Stoneham, also exp. as clerk, would like position; mention 9153. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN, watchman, engineer; temperate, good references. PETER V. FERNANDES, 104 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

FIREMAN, with no license, would like position as helper to one; age 33, married; 80 weeks' mention 9154. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FURNITURE POLISHER, residence Cambridge; 20 years' experience; good references. Mention 9156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GREEK TEACHER and student with large experience in various kinds of employment wants work; will tutor or work in hotel or factory. GEORGE GIOGAS, Gen. Del. Fenway P. O., Boston.

HOUSEMAN, chauffeur, caretaker, experienced; good references. ARTHUR L. MARTON, 116 Jason st., Arlington, Mass.

JOB COMPOSITOR wants situation in Boston or suburbs; 20 years' experience. FRED WERNER, 24 Dartmouth st., Boston.

MACHINIST, toolmaker and lathe hand, 23, single, residence Beachmont; 33c hour or \$18 week; Al reference; good experience; mention 9155. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST (a. r.) or milling machine and hand band, 25, married, residence Malden; \$16.88 wk.; can furnish good references; mention 9155. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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PROOFREADER (college graduate) desires position as proofreader; 80 weeks' proofreading; EDNA H. GROVES, A. M., 90 Newbury st., Boston.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHIC experienced; desires position as editor and writer; plain cook; son about 30 years; care of horse, lawn and garden. Address ROBERT M. D. INGRAM, 24 West End st., Boston.

RODMAN (some experience in mapping), 28, single, residence Malden; 80 weeks' experience; would like to enter civil engineering office; has been studying with International Correspondence School; in ambitions and willing; mention 9148. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN—Practical salesman, with 20 years' road experience, is open for foreign proposition; line has been new materials pertaining to textile, widely known among New England mills; best of references. HERBERT E. MEANY, Postoffice Box 674, Springfield, Mass.

SALESMAN (American, 22) desires steady position; willing to travel; 3 years' experience in cottons and woolsens in New England. FRANK A. BAERT, 174 L. St., Boston.

SALESMAN, residence Wellesley, age 60, married; Al reference. Mention 9121. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN, residence Boston, age 45, single, first-class reference. Mention 8888. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHIPPING CLERK, residence Melrose, age 58, married, reference good. Mention 9156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SLATER and PLASTERER, age 28, single, residence Boston; \$15 wk.; mention 9147. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STEAMFITTER of 17 years' experience wants a steady position, or would like an opportunity to learn auto repairing. HARRY TITCOMB, 627 Chelmsford st., Lowell, Mass.

STUDENT (colored) desires position, permanent or temporary, dusting books, cleaning book shelves and cases in private or public office; school or college. (881.) BLAKEY, 4 Willow pk., suite 5, Roxbury, Mass.

ENGINEER, first class license, would like position as chief or janitor or superintendent of buildings; can give best references; temperate. EDWIN G. GRANT, 96 W. Springfield st., Boston.

ENGINEER (2nd class), electric and storage battery; 45, married, residence So. Boston; \$21 wk.; 15 yrs. in last place, can furnish ref. from same; mention 9146. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FARMER, age 27, married, residence Stoneham, also exp. as clerk, would like position; mention 9153. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FIREMAN, watchman, engineer; temperate, good references. PETER V. FERNANDES, 104 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

FIREMAN, with no license, would like position as helper to one; age 33, married; 80 weeks' mention 9154. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FURNITURE POLISHER, residence Cambridge; 20 years' experience; good references. Mention 9156. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GREEK TEACHER and student with large experience in various kinds of employment wants work; will tutor or work in hotel or factory. GEORGE GIOGAS, Gen. Del. Fenway P. O., Boston.

HOUSEMAN, chauffeur, caretaker, experienced; good references. ARTHUR L. MARTON, 116 Jason st., Arlington, Mass.

JOB COMPOSITOR wants situation in Boston or suburbs; 20 years' experience. FRED WERNER, 24 Dartmouth st., Boston.

MACHINIST, toolmaker and lathe hand, 23, single, residence Beachmont; 33c hour or \$18 week; Al reference; good experience; mention 9155. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST (a. r.) or milling machine and hand band, 25, married, residence Malden; \$16.88 wk.; can furnish good references; mention 9155. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN, married, experienced with horses, butlers, harness horses, polo ponies and jumpers, would take engagement for show. M. T. HAMILTON, 24 Dix Hill, Oakland, N. J., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

MAN, 39, experienced in stock and office end of summer park business, wants work for city home during summer months; references. C. B. HUNTING, 1 Salem st., Cambridge, Mass.

MARRIED MAN, 24, wishes clerical position in Boston or vicinity. J. MASO, 33 Lexington st., East Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady, 4 years with manufacturing concern; competent in bookkeeping, correspondence, typewriting, payroll, billing and banking; Boston or Lowell preferred. MISS R. L. WOOD, 1011 St. Botolph st., Boston.

CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINER—Competent young American woman, having been successful in teaching children, desires position in hotel during summer months to organize and generally supervise children's games and amusements; will teach dancing if desired. MISS R. P. ENDICOTT, Grove Hall, Boston.

COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Experienced, desires employment; permanent or by the day; country or city; no objection to travel or country; educated, American, traveled, and conversant with French and German. GEORGE HALL, 1075 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

COOK or HOUSEKEEPER—Young, smart, would like to go West; city preferred. MISS MARY L. WOOD, 1011 St. Botolph st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted; cleaning; more or apartments; \$1.50 a day. MRS. MELINDA S. S. WILSON, 60 Williams st., suite 1, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by day by competent woman, dressmaking, tailoring and alterations; 10 years' experience. MRS. MABEL MARSHALL, 11 Huntington av., Boston.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER would like position in hotel or office; experienced in bookkeeping, correspondence, typewriting, and classical piano player; can give best of references. SARAH REEDCO, 228 Mass. st., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted; \$1.50 a day or general housework; to go home nights. MISS MAMIE MILLER, 9 Williams ter., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman, or colored woman; references. MRS. GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 4 Willow pk., suite 6, Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK wanted; laundry and cleaning; FANNY FAUCHER, 27 West 1st st., Roxbury, Mass.

EXPERIENCED elderly woman, capable of doing all kinds of housework

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

REFINED YOUNG LADY would give services in exchange to finish course in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping and stenography. Address: Mrs. E. J. LAMBERT, 37 Kingston st., Boston, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS-A woman of experience wishes position in Boston or vicinity; no objection to lighter household duties. Address: MISS A. M. JORDAN, 299 Mountain ave., Malden.

SEAMSTRESS-American; \$150 day; further stitching; dressmaking; children's clothes, plain sewing and mending; references. Mrs. TEMPLE, 61 Court st., Boston.

SINGLE WASHING wanted, to take home. Call or write, Mrs. CLARA WILKINSON, 2 Willow pk., suite 5, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER with 3 years' experience desires position; can operate both single and double machines; references. PAULINE B. GLASSER, 49 Erie st., Dorchester, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, resident, Boston, 19, references; good; position. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 02, 2500.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with European and American university training, desires to tutor in Latin, French, German, Greek, English, chemistry, physics, mathematics, Italian and Latin. Address: MISS LOUISE MAHER BRAY, 191 St. Botolph st., suite 2, Boston.

TRAVELING COMPANION or attendant; 8 years' experience, willing to go anywhere; best of references; good; position. Address: B. D. WEEKS, 14 Pleasant st., Laconia, N. H. General delivery.

TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN would like work by day, laundry, cleaning, etc. Address: ALLISON, 5 East Lenox st., Boston.

TWO SISTERS (Swedish) wish position (second work) in private family, or will work together as chamber and second maid. Please write to IDA GREENWALL, 444 Newport av., Neponset, Mass.

WANTED-By lady pianist, position as piano player during summer; summer hotel preferred; references. Address: MISS JORDAN, 300 Court st., Boston.

WANTED-Light housework and care of children for Roxbury colored girl who can do home nights. Address: PLACENT RICHARD, Roxbury High school, Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED-Position as governess or companion for elderly lady; can manage household; beginning any time after May 10. Address: MISS VERA BRADFORD, 11 E. New, Boston.

WANTED-Position by young Protestant woman to care for small children. Address: FLORENCE SEAVEY, Washington st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED-Day's work at washing and ironing or cleaning. Address: MRS. MARGARET ALLEN, 25 Tremont st., Boston.

WASHING WANTED to take home; also one day's work Tuesday, or morning work. Address: LOUISE B. WOODSON, 140 Northampton st., Boston.

WOMAN would like laundry work to take home by dozen. Address: MISS B. SIMMONS, 15 Dunstable st., Boston.

WOMAN (Protestant) would be a pleasant companion for lady living alone; no objection to light duties; best references. Address: E. E. CONNORS, 25 South Canton st., Lowell, Mass.

WOMAN (American), middle-aged, would like a position to do sewing and mending, or companion for elderly lady; can manage household; very useful in many household duties. Address: A. FRIENCH, 9 Tolman pl., Roxbury, Mass.

WOMAN would like apartment work for mornings. Call or write, ELLA M. BLISS, 2 Willow pk., suite 5, Boston.

WOMAN, experienced, elderly, capable of doing cooking and housekeeping for small family; wishes desirable situation rather than large wages. Address: MRS. M. GARDNER, 116 West Newton st., Boston.

WOMAN would like laundry work to take home or day's work to go out; first-class laundress, out-door drying; write or call. Address: MISS KATE HENNING, 188 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL wants position as attendant in dentist's or other office. Address: LILLIAN GRIFFIN, 69 Sawyer st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY would give instruction in swimming and fancy diving. Address: LILLIAN R. TURNER, 10 Downer ct., Dorchester, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

WANTED-Salesman for our automobile accessories department; good opportunity for light man, address, stating age, and any experience and references. Address: BROWN ELECTRIC CO., 115-117 S. Cayuga st., Ithaca, N. Y.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE
DRESSMAKER wants an apprentice; references required. Address: 10 to 12 MILLE R. THEVENET, 322-324 5th av., New York.

DRESSMAKERS-Experienced on gowns, waists, etc.; must understand power machines; have wholesale experience; apply to the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

EXAMINER for alteration department; experienced, competent, for suits, coats and gowns; apply to the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

FITTERS for alteration department; competent, experienced fitters on suits, coats and gowns; apply to the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER-Neat, responsible Protestant girl or woman with good references, who will appreciate kind treatment and good home with small family in pretty residential town; wages moderate to start. Address: MRS. E. WILSON, 51 Co. loyal rd., West Nyack, N. Y.

GIRLS-Several vacancies for bright, well-recommended girls, over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities for beginners to secure permanent positions with advancement. Apply at the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York, require the services of a number of young ladies, good, experienced, and reliable as cashiers. Apply superintendents of floor, main building.

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY, New York, require the services of a number of cash girls; must bring employment certificate; apply at superintendents' office, main building.

HAND BUTTONEHOL MAKERS, experienced on the stock shirts; bring samples; apply at the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

KITCHEN WOMEN-Apply all week, 3rd floor, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

OPERATORS-Experienced on custom shirts; column machines; apply at the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN, competent, experienced, for women's and misses' suits, coats, dresses and gowns; apply at the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN-R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require the services of a number of saleswomen; must bring employment certificate; apply at superintendents' office, main building.

SHOE REPAIR CLERK-YOUNG woman experienced in sewing buttons, ties, etc.; must have good references; position for an efficient repair clerk; permanent position; apply at the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

WATRESSES-Apply all week, 3rd floor, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

WATRESSES wanted. Apply at superintendents' office, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY, New York.

WANTED-Bright, intelligent girls for cleaning ladies' suits; steady employment; 12 to 14 hours a week. Address: J. A. MEYER, 142-154 E. 32d st., New York.

WANTED-Bright girl over 17 years, who can sew; learn millinery; will pay salary. Address: MISS E. BROWN, 601 47th st., New York.

WANTED-Experienced corset saleswoman and fitter; apply at superintendents' office, main building. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York.

WANTED-Neat young woman, Protestant, for general housework; small family; must have good references. Address: MRS. M. C. CRAWLEY, 330 W. 102d st., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
ACTIVE married man, 40, reliable, systematic, industrious, original, desires employment evenings, Saturday afternoons, or Sundays. Address: FREDERICK J. BROWN, 238 Old Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN, 25, salesmanship, traveling, clerical ability, highest references; seeking position with good house. Address: PHILIP H. GREENFIELD, 2348 No. 27th st., Philadelphia.

ARTIST-Live man, commercial work, newspaper cartooning preferred; go anywhere; West most acceptable. Address: EVRETT WINSHIP, 215 W. 87th st., New York.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

MERCHANT SALESMAN, young educated (25) months in this country; experienced in all branches of import and dry goods business; seeks position. Address: BROWN ELECTRIC CO., 115-117 S. Cayuga st., Ithaca, N. Y.

ROAD SALESMAN, office man and factory manager, experienced (34), desires position in New York city or elsewhere in East; would take New York city selling agency for out-of-town manufacturer; best references. Address: H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SHIPPING CLERK-Young man, 25 years of age, wishes position as shipping clerk; 5 years' experience; have best of references. Address: HAROLD DE LARA, 56 West 118th st., New York.

SHOE BUYER and manager wishes position in New York or other large city; 15 years' experience in large, exclusive retail house; excellent references. Address: L. A. GRAY, 374 Wadsworth av., New York.

YOUNG GERMAN (24), 3 months in this country; experienced in large, exclusive retail house; has been in bank and export business. Address: OTTO CORNLIAD, care of Garret, 49 W. 102d st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position; references as to ability and character. Address: J. A. HEMMINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

LATHE HAND, accurate and quick, also a machinist; can do any kind of work; apply to the office of the general manager. Address: R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

WANTED-A night cook. Address: HARRY PICK, 32 N. 3rd st., Philadelphia.

WANTED-Young man about 20 years old to assist in office work; reliable; \$7-8. Address: J. A. HEMMINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG LADY of refinement desires position in New York city or elsewhere in East; would take New York city selling agency for out-of-town manufacturer; best references. Address: H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

ROAD SALESMAN, office man and factory manager, experienced (34), desires position in New York city or elsewhere in East; would take New York city selling agency for out-of-town manufacturer; best references. Address: H. C. FOSTER, 621 Walnut st., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

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CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

POSITION-Dead stone man; temperate, reliable; Chicago; work like the work and consequently am successful. Address: D. JONES, 2102 Bissell st., Chicago.

POSITION in city, part of day to earn expenses while attending art school; newspaper preferred; age 20. Address: THOMAS J. JONES, 274 Oak st., Columbus, O.

SALESMAN of ability, honest and efficient, wants to represent reliable business house in Chicago. Address: GEO. KUNZ, 5015 Erie st., Chicago.

VIOLINIST, thoroughly experienced, available with small orchestra for summer resort, hotel, theater, etc. Address: C. COLBERT, 3035 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

WANTED-Position in Chicago as chief clerk or credit man; have added for large firm and hotel; chief clerk's position; good references. Address: JAMES W. MACK, Box 109, Hutchinson, Kan.

WANTED-Permanent position in executive department by well-educated, business-trained, middle-aged man, with knowledge of chemicals, etc.; highest credentials. Address: ALVIN L. HARRIS, 100 Michigan av., Chicago.

WANTED-Position as buyer in small shoe department; have 15 years' experience in shoe business; good references. Address: W. B. SINCLAIR, 2702 Wells st., Milwaukee, Wis.

YOUNG MAN (18), now employed, wants to make a change; office or manual work; 2 years high school; good references. Address: RALPH FORMAN, 6643 Perry av., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN, 22, ambitious, desires work of any kind where advancement is assured; recently employed Kansas City. Address: OTTO CLARKE, 4934 E. 24th st., Kansas City, Mo.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires situation as licensed engineer; 3 years' experience in large refrigerating plant; references. Address: MISS J. KELLER, 2516 Vail av., Chicago.

WANTED-Young man about 20 years old to assist in office work; reliable; \$7-8. Address: J. A. HEMMINGWAY, 30 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

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SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

YOUNG MAN (23), single, wants light work of any kind; go anywhere. Address: POWELL, 5030 Harrington st., Houston, Tex.

YOUNG MAN, 32, unmarried, with 5 years' office experience, wishes responsible position in office or outside work; some experience on the road. Address: HOWARD VARDENMAN, 20 S. Delta st., Atlanta, Ga.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, family or institution; companion or chaperon girl for the summer; no objection to country or traveling; references. Address: MISS ELIZABETH HITE HALL, The Plains, Fauquier Co., Va.

WANTED-By experienced woman, position as housekeeper where other help is kept; best of references. Address: MISS FANNIE SMITH, 337 Hollis st., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED-By young woman, well educated, good family, position as private secretary, companion or can teach music. Address: MISS MARY WHEELER, Gen. Delivery, Orlando, Fla.

WESTERN STATES
HELP WANTED-FEMALE
WANTED-Strong, reliable woman to assist in private family where there are children; good references. Address: MISS J. M. CHANDLER, 214 6th av., So. Boston, Mont.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING-Commercial or educational position desired; British Isles; 12 years' experience in commercial work and college and university teaching of electrical engineering. Address: A. LITTLE, prof. electrical engineering, Alabama College, Stillwater, Okla., U. S. A.

GARDENER-Reliable and experienced man wants position for private place or as manager of garden. Address: J. A. SAMPSON, 1524 W. 58th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

SINGLE MAN, experienced bookkeeper and office man, wants work with reliable state company; good references; please state particulars. Address: F. BONNELL, 122 W. 4th st., Little Rock, Ark.

PACIFIC COAST
HELP WANTED-FEMALE
STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, young lady, in wholesale house. Address: J. A. VALUABLE, 1000 Broadway, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE
AGENT, sales, advertising or distributing, for manufacturer of electric vacuum cleaners; position wanted by a highly recommended. Address: JOHN F. MORGAN, 607 E. California st., Pasadena, Cal.

CARPENTER, first-class, expert in reading plans; with some foreign experience; can draw plans; desires employment in town. Address: B. BEIT, 2448 15th st., San Francisco.

GERMAN, experienced gardener, wants work by day, week or month. Address: H. SCHOPF, 353 North Lake av., Pasadena, Cal.

PACKER-Experienced, capable in all lines, desires position in Portland, Ore.; good references. Address: H. B. JOHNSON, 375 E. 13th st., Portland, Ore.

POSITION WANTED by married man as private watchman, day or night, in factory, residence or store; references furnished. Address: JOHN F. LAMORE, 2646 Hill st., San Francisco, Cal.; phone Franklin 7553.

POSITION WANTED by high class man as correspondent or bookkeeper, wide knowledge of English; familiar with stock brokerage and general banking; also foreign exchange. Address: E. O. ANDREA, 670 S. Los Angeles, Cal.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, accountant, states management; Washington or New York preferred; highest references; English; Scotch; excellent experience; extensive interests desired. Address: R. S. SMITH, Oak Park ranch, Diamond Springs, Mo.

SITUATION wanted as stock man or collector or similar work, by young man capable, honest; good references. Address: P. A. BARNY, 404 Post st., San Francisco, Cal.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, experienced, with 10 years' experience in all lines; literary work preferred. Address: MISS ZELDA C. ESTABROOK, 375 E. 13th st., Portland, Ore.

Firm Uncertone Displayed in Stock Market

PRICES FIRM AND TRADING MORE ACTIVE

Strength of Money Rates a Check to Heavy Buying—Market Seems to Be Waiting for Something to Develop

LOCAL MARKET QUIET

There was little movement in prices during the early part of the session of the New York stock exchange today. The market seemed to be waiting for developments. It is a halting, narrow affair with an irregular price tendency. The early transactions were practically without special feature. Toward the end of the first half hour the market became stronger and more active.

The calling of loans yesterday and firm money rates discourage the bull side of the market, for money is needed to inaugurate any kind of a bull campaign. It had been hoped that by the middle of April there would be an easing up in money rates but whether these hopes materialize in view of the many demands that will be made for funds for various purposes is yet to be seen.

Local stocks are quiet and steady this morning. Copper Range displayed some strength but prices generally showed no important changes.

Stocks continued strong throughout the greater part of the forenoon. Steel opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ in the New York market at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced a point further before midday. Union Pacific was up $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening at 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced above 154. Reading was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 102 and improved nearly 2 points before midday.

Woolworth opened unchanged at 91 and advanced $\frac{1}{2}$. Sears Roebuck opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 188 and advanced a point further before shading off. Rubber opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced more than a point further.

American Can preferred sold ex regular and extra dividend of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the opening day. The books closed for these dividends March 22, but because of the wide differences involved while dividends were waiting payment, the stock exchange authorities ruled that it would not be quoted ex-dividend until the dividends were actually paid. Holders of record received checks for the dividend early this morning. The first sales ex-dividend were made at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ against 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the close yesterday, an initial loss of $\frac{1}{2}$. Both common and preferred improved well during the early sales.

On the local exchange Old Dominion opened unchanged at 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ and sold well above 41. Copper Range opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 45. United Fruit was up $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ and improved a good fraction. Gains were made by North Butte, Superior Copper and other copper shares.

Further advances were made in the afternoon trading. Steel was selling well above 63 at the beginning of the last hour. Gains in other departments were pronounced. Local stocks shared in the advance. United Fruit advanced 3 points further.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: April, 12.20; May, 12.10; June, none; July, none; August, 11.91; Sept. none; October, 11.50; November offered 11.55; December, 11.59; January, 11.53; February, none.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet; prices easier. Middlings 6.91d, off eight points. Sales estimated, 7000 bales; receipts, 4000, including 3100 American. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to one-half up. At 12.30 p. m. quiet, one-half up, 1.63 $\frac{1}{2}$ from previous closing; April-May, 6.63 $\frac{1}{2}$; May-June, 6.63 $\frac{1}{2}$; July-August, 6.56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

LONDON METAL CLOSING

LONDON—Copper: close, spot £107 10s; futures 267 7s 6d. Market firm. Sales—Spot 600; futures 1400. Spot, up 1s 6d; futures unchanged. Best selected copper £73 10s, unchanged. Pig tin ended firm, spot £219, unchanged; futures £215 up 1s. Spanish pig lead £16 8s 9d up 1s 3d. Spelter £25, unchanged. Cleveland warrants 66s 9d, unchanged.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON FOR WEDNESDAY: Fair tonight and Wednesday; brisk westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; brisk westerly winds. Pressure is low in northeastern districts, southern rocky mountain districts and hence west to the coast and near the average over the rest of the country. Fair weather prevails in about all sections. Generally speaking the temperatures are somewhat lower in northern districts, while little change is noted elsewhere.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

At 11 a. m. 41.12 noon, 54.16. Average temperature yesterday, 54.16.

IN OTHER CITIES

(Maximum)
Washington 70; Portland, Me. 48; New York 64; Pittsburgh 60; Nantucket 58; Albany 56; Buffalo 52; Chicago 50; Kansas City 50; Denver 52; Philadelphia 50; St. Louis 50; Jacksonville 50; San Francisco 70.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:27; High water, 6:30; Sun sets 6:10; 7:33 a. m.; 5:17 p. m.; Length of day, 12:44.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Albany	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Albany & P. S. P.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Albany & P. S. P.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Am. Agr. Chem.	53	53	53	53
Am. Beet Sugar	32	33	32	33 1/4
Am. Can.	33 1/4	34	33 1/4	34 1/4
*Am. Can. P.	96 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Am. Car. Fr.	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Am. Car. Fr. P.	114	114	114	114
Am. Express	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Am. H. & L. P.	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Am. Ice	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am. Lined Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Lined Oil P.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am. Loco	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
Am. Loco P.	106	106	106	106
Am. Smelting	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2
Am. Smelting P.	104	104	104	104
Am. Steel	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36
Am. Sugar	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Am. T. & T.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Am. Tobacco	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Aetna	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Aetna P.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Coast Line	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	125
Baldwin	48	48	48	48
Cal. Petrol. P.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
C. & C. S. L.	53	53	53	53
Cent. Leather	27	28	27	27 1/2
Cent. Leather P.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
Ch. M. & S. P.	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2
Ch. & Gt. West	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Ch. & Gt. West P.	30	30	30	30
Ch. & N. West	136	136	136	136
Chino	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Col. Fuel	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35
Col. Southern P.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Con. Gas	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4	133 1/4
Con. Prod.	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie 1st P.	45 1/2	46	45 1/2	46
Gen. Electric	140	140	140	140
Goldfield Cons.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich	32 1/4	33 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4
Goodrich P.	95	95	95	95
Gt. Nor. P.	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	130 1/2
Gt. Nor. P. S.	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Gug. Ex. Co.	48	48	48	48
Int. Agr. Corp.	76	76	76	76
Int. Harb. P.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int. Met. P.	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Int. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
*Int. Paper P.	44	44	44	44
Int. Pump	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Laclede Gas	101	101	101	101
Lehigh Valley	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Lehigh Valley P.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Louis & Nash.	137	138 1/2	137	138 1/2
Kan. & Texas	26	26 1/2	26	26 1/2
Kan. City S.	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	25
Kan. City S. P.	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
MacKay Cos.	83	83	83	83
MacKay Cos. P.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Miam. Steel	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
M. S. P. & S. M.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Missouri Pacific	38 1/2	39	38 1/2	39
Nat. Biscuit	117	117	117	117
Nat. Enameling	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Nat. Lead	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4
Nevada Cons.	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
N. Y. Central	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
N. Y. & N. H.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Nor. & West.	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Nor. Pac.	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Ont. & West.	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
P. C. & S. L.	15	15	15	15
Pitt. Coal	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Pitt. Coal P.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Pennsylvania	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Pressed Steel P.	97	97	97	97
Ray Con.	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Reading	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Reading 2d P.	91	92 1/4	91	92 1/4
Rock Island	26 1/2	27 1/4	26 1/2	27 1/4
Rock Island P.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring P.	99	99	99	99
Seaboard A. L. P.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Seaboard A. L. P. P.	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
Sears Roebuck	188	188	188	188
Southern Pac.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2
Southern Ry. P.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Studebaker	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4
St. L. & S. F. 2d P.	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
Tenn. Copper	36	36 1/2	36	36 1/2
Tex. P. L. T.	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Union Pac.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Union Pac. P.	97	97	97	97
Underwood	62 1/2	63	62 1/2	63
Un. B. & P.	5	5 1/2	5	5 1/2
Un. B. & P. P.	31	31	31	31
Un. Dry Goods	98	98	98	98
Un. Ry. P.	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Un. Ry. P. P.	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Union Pac.	152 1/2	154 1/2	152 1/2	154 1/2
U. S. C. I. P.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
U. S. C. I. P. P.	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
U. S. R. C. & I.	70	70	70	70
U. S. Rubber	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
U. S. Rubber P.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. Steel	61 1/4	63 1/4	61 1/4	63 1/4
U. S. Steel P.	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Utah Cop.	53 1/4	54 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4
Va. Car. Chem.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Walsh P.	11 1/2	12	11 1/2	12
West. Maryland	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Western Union	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Weyman Bros. Co.	66 1/2	67	66 1/2	67
W. L. & E.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
W. L. & E. P.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Woolworth	91	93 1/2	91	93 1/2
Woolworth P.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2

EX-DIVIDEND

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Philadelphia 38 1/2, Electric Stor. Bat. 50 1/2, Gen. Asphalt. Pfd. 73 1/2, Lehigh Nav. Tr. 87 1/2, Lehigh Valley 79 1/2, Pa. Steel Pfd. 87 1/2, Philadelphia Co. 45, Philadelphia Cons. Pfd. 42 1/2, Philadelphia Elec. 23, Philadelphia Rap. Tr. 25 1/2, Philadelphia Tract 80 1/2, Union Tract 30, United Gas Imp. 86 1/2.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R.

NEW YORK—Cumberland Valley Railroad Company reports for year ending Dec. 31, a net income after all charges and dividends of \$872,541, an increase of \$142,906.

LONDON MARKET REPORTS LIGHT TRADING TODAY

Tone Is Steady but Animation Is at a Minimum—Little Investment Demand for American Railway Shares

CONSOLS REMAIN FIRM

LONDON—Markets quite steady. Prices were a little better toward the close.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—A steady tone with a minimum of animation describes the securities markets today. Consols held well. The report of the Bulgarian reverse involved in the occupation by the Turks of Silivri in the vicinity of Tchatalja caused an unfavorable impression but this was offset by the helpful effect of the disbursement of £11,000,000 for interest and dividends today.

Home rails ruled quiet.

American railway shares exhibited steadiness at gains over New York parity on a light investment demand.

Strength was the feature in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk acted well.

Irregular movements occurred in foreigners and mines, but rubbers became firmer on better results at the auction sales of the raw staple than had been expected.

Rio Tinto shaded $\frac{1}{4}$ to 78.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Stock	High	Low	Last Sale
Amalgamated	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Amalgamated P.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Baltic & O. H.	101	101	101
Canadian Pacific	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chesapeake & O.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Chicago Great Western	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
St. Paul	168	168	168
Denver & Rio Grande	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Gen. Electric	140	140	140
Illinois Central	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
N. Y. Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Ontario & Western	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Pennsylvania	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Reading	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Rock Island	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Southern Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Union Pacific	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
United States Steel	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Wabash	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Exchange	487.10	487.10	487.10

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A moderate purchase was reported in the Savannah, Wilmington and the New York turpentine markets yesterday at substantially the same figures as prevailed on Friday, but toward the close of trading, some operators in the local market manifested an inclination to shade their prices a little by offering to sell at 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ per gallon ex-yard, instead of holding out for 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ as on the previous business day.

Rosin—Further concessions are being made by a majority of local holders in their quotations for the common and general sample E grades of this turpentine derivative, for the purpose of stimulating the demand. Other descriptions of the gum continue to be quoted at previous figures which are generally regarded as merely nominal. Business is confined to purchases and sales of small jobbing lots of the two first mentioned grades. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$5.50, gen sam E \$5.50, graded B \$5.50, D \$5.50, E \$5.50, F \$5.50, G \$5.50, H \$5.50, I \$5.50, J \$5.50, K \$5.50, L \$5.50, M \$5.50, N \$5.50, O \$5.50, P \$5.50, Q \$5.50, R \$5.50, S \$5.50, T \$5.50, U \$5.50, V \$5.50, W \$5.50, X \$5.50, Y \$5.50, Z \$5.50.

Tar and pitch—Moderate absorption of tar is reported at \$6, but pitch remains devoid of all except a meager jobbing inquiry, though still offered at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin not quoted. Spirits strong; machine, 41. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady. Hard, \$3; soft, \$4; virgin, \$4.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits quiet at 33s 6d; rosin, common, steady at 14s 11d.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 29s 9d. Rosin, American standard, quiet, at 14s 6d; fine steady, at 19s 6d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm, 42; sales, 140; receipts, 90; exports, 144; stock, 14,033.

Rosins firm; sales 53; receipts, 563; exports, 12,515; stock

Shoe and Leather Industry Financial and Investment News

SOME IRREGULARITY NOTED IN SHOE MAKING INDUSTRY

All Factories Are Not Operating at Capacity but Some Have More Business Than They Can Handle Expediently—Some Price Concessions Reported

The general condition of the shoe industry is not sufficient to give all factories business requiring capacity production. The orders thus far received have run in channels, whereby some plants are being worked overtime, and at that are delinquent in their promises, while others are depending upon the daily receipts to keep the organized working forces intact.

Authentic reports show that the persistent course of delaying active buying has brought to the jobbers a benefit, though small, as some of the manufacturers who must obtain business or entail the losses incident to a low output have conceded a little on staples.

Considering the absence of an equivalent weakness in leather or labor prices, it is merely a question of business diplomacy, or perhaps of pursuing a course in which the small loss will occur. While this reduction is criticized as a hazardous proceeding by manufacturers of reputation and experience, it has been known of late that certain lines of footwear were especially hard hit by the procrastinating action of the buyers, but on the other hand as an idle factory with its fixed charges is an expensive thing to maintain, even such a move to accelerate business may be justifiable.

Though this may be used as a lever to force conservative manufacturers to do likewise, it is generally believed that shoe values will not recede until leather prices drop, or the trend of the market is in that direction.

Men's fine shoes are passing through a mid-season period, hence orders for early shipment are few and of a small volume. There is still a fair reserve and factories are and will be busy for several weeks. There is a good business coming from the road men and the prospect looks bright. Prices are firmly held.

The medium stylish street shoes have been in good demand. Factories are active and some especially so. A buyer stated that he found it difficult to obtain goods which are behind the shipping dates, and at present seeking for concessions was subordinated to getting what is due. Prices may be easier, but such reports were not corroborated by the prominent manufacturers of this line.

Workmen's heavy sole leather footwear is selling slowly, mail orders for the past week running the total into large figures, and the factories are hard pushed to supply the requests for quicker forwardings. The fact that all grades and tannages are active gives to the situation a satisfaction which precludes any expectation of squeezing prices.

The trading in boys' and youths' shoes has somewhat improved, but still lacks the snap usually noted at this season. Prices have been just a fraction beyond what the jobbers cared to pay, so orders are small though frequent.

The demand for ladies' shoes is difficult to generalize in summing up trade conditions, as there are many grades, and makers specialize to a greater extent than is noticed in other lines. The situation as a whole is fairly good, and though some factories are being operated at a low production, there are those whose product is not required so early in the season as are others which are having a rush of business.

However, there is a duplicating demand yet to come, therefore the season's trade is by no means closed, and the factories will have much to do before hot weather sets in. Styles for the masses are being slightly modified; the toe has been dropped to a shape less prominent, but the high heel is retained. A demand for shoes without a tip is forceful enough to be noticed and new samples of that sort are now on sale. The high grades vie with present fashions in their friskiness and expensive combinations, but as only a few of these find their way into the medium and lower priced lines, they cause no serious apprehensions. A flat last with a low heel is seen, but it may not become popular on account of its lack of style.

Misses', children's and infants' shoes are moving well, but the most activity is found in the smaller sizes. Makers of infants' goods have been busy all season. Also children's footwear has had an excellent demand, but the misses' trade slackened a little in March. However, it has much improved during the last 10 days.

The condition of the leather market does not correspond with that which has lately developed in the shoe trade. Tanners seem to hold their prices, though there has been a week or more of dulness. Hide values influence the tanners to a far greater extent than a temporary fall of trading. When March steers brought 16½ last week, which is 2 cents more than a year ago, and January natives 17½ against 15½ last year at this time, and with tanners supply limited, the strength of leather prices is not apt to be shaken.

The kill of 1912 is running below that of 1912. Reports from the far West show an inclination to increase the herds, but that desirable object would take years to bring about a condition which would be felt; then again the range country has been considerably curtailed which offers a hindrance that will prevent an extensive increase.

There is more leather in sight, but any active buying would soon reduce stocks to bare floors. The foreign trade will soon be heard from now that the spring holiday season is over, which added to

what may be expected from the home market, will tend to keep prices from sagging, while some anticipate an advance by May 1.

Hemlock sole leather sales were not large last week, but top prices were obtained. The cable business was light, local conditions being responsible for it. Union backs had a steady demand, although the lots averaged small. Offal is well cleaned up and prices are strong for all grades.

Oak sole leather sales improved right through the week notwithstanding an advance of 1 cent. This market is still bare of oak stock, shipments continuing from the tanneries.

One dealer reported the buying of calfskins quite active, but the market, as a whole, was quiet. Tans are in good request, also gun metal. Prices are unchanged.

Side upper leather is moving freely. Chrome sides are active, assisted largely by the sharp demand and short supply of elk leather. Kangaroo and satin are in moderate supply with a trade which is increasing and splits of whatever kind, weight or finish are well sold up. Ooze split is particularly active. Orders for 36,000 feet from three concerns shows plainly the call for this leather.

Patent calf buying is tapering off as the season draws to a close, still tanners have not yet filled all of their reserve orders. Patent side leather had a good week considering that this article is not being used very extensively, its active periods coming only occasionally. Glazed goat skins experienced the same dull week as did other leathers. The buying kept below 16c as a rule, but a few small lots as high as 20c were sold. Heavy, spread skins formed the major part of the transactions, still it was regarded as more of an incident than significant.

The larger leather dealers still contend that prices are not only strong, but that there is an upward trend which will materialize soon.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SALT LAKE			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

ALABAMA, GREAT SOUTHERN			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

CHICAGO & ALTON			
February	Lines east	\$18,000,000	\$18,000,000
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Lines west			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Net op. rev.	9,120,000	9,120,000	9,120,000
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28			
Total op. rev.	11,520,000	11,520,000	11,520,000

FOREIGN COPPER PRICES			
LONDON	The fortnightly statistics show that the European stock of copper on March 31, including Hamburg and Rotterdam, increased 2510 tons, while copper supplies abroad decreased 1075 tons, making a total increase in the visible supply of 1435 tons to 45,077 tons, as compared with 43,642 on March 15 and 61,242 on March 31, 1912.		
NEW YORK	Commercial bar silver, 57½; Mexican dollars, 47½.		
LONDON	Bar silver steady, 26½d, unchanged. Gold premium at Madrid, 8½d; at Lisbon, 15		

SAVINGS BANK RETURNS LAST FISCAL YEAR

Twelve-Month Period More Prosperous for Financial Institutions as Regards Gross Income Than Either 1910 or 1911

REAL ESTATE LOANS

Taken as a whole Boston savings banks during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 last enjoyed a more prosperous year as regards gross income than during either 1911 or 1910. Total receipts of 21 of the 22 savings banks last year were \$11,598,349, as compared with \$10,248,318 for 21 banks in 1911 and \$10,517,513 for 19 savings banks in 1910.

Average interest received during 1912 on all loans and investments by 22 banks was a fraction higher than during the previous year, or 4.74 per cent, against 4.57 per cent. Average dividend paid was the same for the two years, 3.90 per cent.

As regards dividends on deposits it is of interest to note that six paid 3½ per cent last year, three 3½ per cent, and the balance 4 per cent. In 1911, three paid 3½ per cent, three 3½ per cent and 15 paid 4 per cent.

Real estate loans during the 1912 fiscal year netted the savings banks a larger income than personal loans or interest received on securities owned, the average for real estate loans being 4.81 per cent, personal loans, 4.68 per cent and interest on securities owned 3.90 per cent, the interest on securities owned being practically the same as in 1911.

The Provident Institution for Savings had the largest gross income in 1912 at \$2,125,678, followed by the Boston Five Cent Savings bank with gross income of \$1,907,174. The Suffolk was the only other savings bank to show gross income of over \$1,000,000, at \$1,589,392.

The largest seven Boston savings banks jointly showed a larger gross income last year than during 1911, the total being \$2,047,744 as against \$7,089,077 in 1911, an increase of \$214,707. The Provident increased its annual dividend from 3½ per cent to 3¾ per cent. The Franklin reduced its dividend from 4 per cent to 3½ per cent, and the Roxbury from 3½ per cent to 3¼ per cent. Of the smaller banks, the Eliot reduced its dividend from 3½ per cent to 3¼ per cent, the North End from 4 per cent to 3¾ per cent and the Brighton from 4 per cent to 3¾ per cent.

The following table is compiled from the annual statement of Boston savings banks to the bank commissioner, which is self-explanatory (as of Oct. 31, 1912):

	Gross income	Dividend	Assets
Provident	\$2,125,678	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Boston Five Cent	\$1,907,174	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Suffolk	\$1,589,392	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Home	\$1,250,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Franklin	\$1,200,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Roxbury	\$1,100,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Warren	\$1,000,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Charlestown	\$900,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Union	\$800,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
North End	\$700,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
South Boston	\$600,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
East Boston	\$500,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Brighton	\$400,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Hyde Park	\$300,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Dorchester	\$200,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Summer	\$100,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
River Street	\$50,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Hibernia	\$25,000	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Columbus	\$12,500	3.90%	\$1,500,000
Total	\$11,598,349	4.74%	\$100,000,000

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, April 1)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Allentown, Pa.—H. L. Mohr; U. S. Altona, Pa.—J. S. Giering; U. S. Baltimore, Md.—H. A. Giering; Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Hargrave House; Essex, Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker, Chicago, Ill.—N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st., Chicago—W. J. Corbett of the C. W. Marks Shoe Company; at the Hotel Thorndike.

Denver, Col.—C. D. Griffith of Griffith Shoe Co.; Conley Plaza, Des Moines—W. S. Arant of Arant Bros. Essex, Dubuque—W. H. Landsehl of Lantaky Allen Shoe Co.; U. S. Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co. Tour.

New York—Joseph Levy; U. S. St. Louis, Mo.—G. E. Lane of Geo. F. Detman & Co.; Touraine.

Riddeford, Me.—F. E. Merrill of Hoodsden Mfg. Co.; U. S. The New England Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

NEW YORK FUNDS SOLD at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for day and month compared with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows: Corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

Tuesday 1913 1912 Exchanges \$37,466,747 \$49,058,202 Balances 2,312,749 2,360,729

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$57,578.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 57½; Mexican dollars, 47½.

LONDON—Bar silver steady, 26½d, unchanged. Gold premium at Madrid, 8½d; at Lisbon, 15

COPPER METAL MARKET HAS VARIED CAREER IN TWO YEARS

Government records at Washington contain some very interesting reading concerning the copper metal market for the two years ended April 30, 1908. This was when copper sold up to 25 cents. The data was supplied by the United Metals Selling Company in the "money trust" investigation.

The sales of the Metals Selling Company during this period ran as follows (pounds):

	Electrolytic	Prime lake
1906	314,517,374	45,172,351
1907	21,300,000	27,859,131
1908	18,552,000	15,657,821

*May to December inclusive. *First four months.

The heavy buying movement started in the spring of 1906. The second month of that year was August, when sales of \$3,723,395 pounds of electrolytic were booked at an average of 18.553 cents. Top prices for the year were reached in December with an average of 23.03 cents

for electrolytic, 23.282 cents for lake, 22.478 cents for pig and 22.977 cents for arsenical lake.

The banner month, however, of the entire movement for the United Metals Selling Company was in October, 1907, when it sold approximately 115,000,000 pounds. At that time prices had suffered a sheer drop of 12 cents a pound from the 25 cents received early in the year.

In March, 1907, the agency sold its electrolytic copper at an average of 25.484 cents the top. The high mark for lake, however, was not reached until May, when a small tonnage of prime sold at 25.766.

March, 1907, marked the zenith of the boom which had been under way for two years. Against electrolytic sales in March of 11,362,293 pounds there were sold in April only 70,021 pounds. The average price of electrolytic copper sold for April, May, June and July was 22.533 cents, against 25.484 cents in March; transactions covering August and September were at 15.348 cents, which was followed by a further break in October to 13.028 cents.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT DIVIDEND

PITTSBURGH—Acting in accordance with the authorization of the stockholders in connection with the recent increase in the authorized capital stock from \$15,000,000 to \$60,000,000, the directors of the Gulf Oil Corporation this afternoon declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent payable April 15 to holders of record on that date. The stock transfer books have been closed since Feb. 24 and will remain closed until after April 15.

In addition to declaring the stock dividend of 100 per cent the company has given its stockholders the right to subscribe to \$22,410,400 of new stock, par \$100 a share.

The directors expect to be able to begin on July 1, 1913, the payment of quarterly dividends on the capital stock of the company at the rate of not less than 5 per cent per annum.

TO DOUBLE THE CAPITAL STOCK

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company will be held May 1 to pass upon a proposal to increase the common stock of the company from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

A stock dividend of 40 per

Leading Events in the Athletic World

UNITED STATES POLO PLAYERS START PRACTISE

First Work of the Year in Preparation for Big International Match With England Starts at Lakewood Today

MANY PONIES AT HAND

NEW YORK—Practice games, which will have as their objective the putting on of the finishing touches to the work of the men who are to uphold the supremacy of America in the renewal of the struggles for the Westchester Polo Club cup, emblematic of the world's championship, begin today on the fields at Georgian court, Lakewood.

Matches will be played every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday until well into May, with the events called at 4:30 p. m. each day. With upward of 1000 ponies quartered at Lakewood, it is anticipated that there will be no dearth of mounts for the use of the American team.

It is known that the English team will be in possession of about 40 ponies, the pick of "all England," and these mounts, in combination with such experts of the game as will make the invasion in quest of the cup are expected to accomplish the task set for them by the Duke of Westminster, the financial sponsor for the visit of the Hurlingham players.

Today's practice marks the beginning of preparations for a series which, on both sides, will mark more concentration toward competitive perfection and the training of mounts for which no pace will be too fast than has probably ever before obtained.

The acceptance by nearly a score of the highest handicapped men in the United States, which bespeaks their desire to take part in the preliminary practice, has been the means of instilling real enthusiasm into the coming practice series.

That the men finally to be chosen as the quartet upon whom the hopes of their countrymen will be set will have to be "fit" in order to make the team is an open secret, although it is conceded that the international four of 1909 and 1911 will have first lien upon the places if their form is anything like that of those periods.

Among those who will be seen in the preparatory events, as made known by the acceptances, are Capt. Harry Payne Whitney, James M. Waterbury, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury and Devereux Milburn, the team which brought the trophy back to America after it had been in possession of the Hurlingham Club since 1886; Joshua Crane, Foxhall Keene, R. L. Agassiz, Louis E. Stoddard, Maxwell Stevenson, H. W. Harrison, J. S. Phillips, H. C. Phipps, C. C. Ramsey, C. Perry Readlestone, Rene LaMontagne and F. S. Von Stade.

SALE OF SEATS ON TOMORROW

The headquarters of the Boston American League Baseball Club in the Tremont building present a scene of busy activity today in making the final preparations for the removal of the office force and equipment to the quarters reserved for the officials at Fenway park. Treasurer McRoy stated today that he believes affairs will be settled so that the club will be in the summer offices by Saturday.

The first game that the Boston Americans will play this season will be one week from today, when they meet the Harvard team, and one week from tomorrow an exhibition game will be played with Holy Cross. About one half of the first tier of boxes have been engaged for the entire season.

The first championship game is to be played with Athletics and a record crowd is assured. Already many requests for reservations have been received at the club headquarters.

EASY VICTORY FOR BROOKLYN

RICHMOND, Va.—Manager Dahlen's Brooklyn Nationals easily won the game against the Richmond club Monday by a score of 14 to 7. The feature of the game was the pitching of Frank Allen, who held the Virginians to two hits in six innings and only two men got as far as second base.

PITCHER OVERALL SIGNS

CHICAGO—President C. W. Murphy of the Chicago Nationals announced today that he had received a telegram from Los Angeles, Cal., stating that Pitcher Overall had signed a contract for 1913. He plans to train on the coast and report in this city April 15.

ALLEN OF HAMILTON ENTERS

Manager George V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association annual Marathon run of April 19, has received the first Hamilton, Ont., entry in the person of William Allen. Other entries are expected from that place before the time of closing.

NEW YORKERS HAVE HARD GAME

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The New York Nationals were surprised Monday when the Birmingham team made 16 safe hits, two of them home runs from Mathewson. In spite of the heavy batting, the New Yorkers won by a score of 6 to 5.

RED SOX TO LEAVE HOT SPRINGS, ARK., THIS AFTERNOON

Final Game of Series With the Pittsburgh Nationals Results in Victory for Former by 2 to 0

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Manager Stahl plans to put the Boston American world's champions through their last practice of the year here this morning. The squad is scheduled to leave at 1 o'clock for Urbana, Ill., where three or four games will be played with the University of Illinois baseball candidates. The number of days spent there will depend upon whether or not the games scheduled for Cincinnati can be played. If they can, the team will leave here as per original schedule; if not, they will stay here and practice on the campus.

The sixth and final game of the series with the Pittsburgh Nationals was played here Monday and resulted in a victory for the Boston players by a score of 2 to 0. This gave the Red Sox the rubber game of the series as one of them was a 3 to 3 tie. With the exception of Gardner on third and Speaker in center part of the time, Manager Stahl presented his strongest lineup. All the first-string Pittsburgh players were in the game but Wagner, Bedient and Hall pitched for Boston and showed up well while Hendrix and Adams pitched for Pittsburgh, the former showing up in championship form.

Yerkes really won the final game for Boston with a long three-bagger which brought in two runs in the eighth inning. Carrigan had drawn a base on balls and Hall had reached first on the catcher's wild throw of a bunt, which pulled the first baseman off the bag. Hooper moved these men along with a sacrifice and then came Yerkes with the big hit. The summary:

	AB.	R.	B.	H.	TR.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Hooper, 2b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yerkes, 3b.....	4	0	1	3	2	5	0	0	0
Hendrickson, 1b.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Speaker, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis, 1b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Engle, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, p.....	3	0	1	1	8	1	0	0	0
Javrin, 1b.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedient, 2b.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunnaker, c.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hall, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	27	2	3	7	27	14	0	0	0

	AB.	R.	B.	H.	TR.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Carey, 1b.....	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hofmann, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, cf.....	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, ss.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butler, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Byrne, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reynolds, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hendrix, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adams, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menor, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hyatt, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	30	0	6	6	24	7	0	0	0

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 2
Three-base hit—Yerkes. Stolen bases—Engle, Carey. Bases on balls—Off Bedient 1, off Hendrix 1, off Adams 1. Struck out—By Hendrix 6, by Adams 1, by Bedient 3. By Hall 1. Double plays—Wagner, Stahl and Engle, Carey and Kelley. Hits—Off Bedient 3 in 6 innings, off Hall 3 in 3 innings, off Hendrix 2 in 5 innings, off Adams 3 in 3 innings. Sacrificed hits—Hooper, Hall. Umpire—Friel. Time—1h. 45m.

*Ran for Carrigan in eighth. *Hit for Hendrix in sixth. *Hit for McCarthy in ninth.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The New York Americans plan to leave Bermuda today, arriving in New York on Thursday.

Manager Birmingham of the Cleveland Americans says that Olson is the best utility infielder in the business.

Pitcher Dubuc of the Detroit Americans is showing fine form this spring and should win many games for Manager Jennings.

Vancouver expects to dedicate its new baseball park the 19th of this month. It is the finest on the Pacific coast and costs about \$33,000.

Chance, first; Chase, second; Derrick, short, and Hartzell, third, will be the infield lineup for the New York Americans in the opening game.

The United States League plans to hold a meeting Friday for the purpose of adopting a schedule for 1913. They haven't finished the 1912 schedule yet.

Not one of the infielders on the Detroit American squad was able to bat for better than 250 last year. Fortunately that Cobb and Crawford are with the team.

Manager Jennings of the Detroit Americans is to give Howell, the University of Louisiana pitcher, a thorough trying out. He was with the St. Louis Nationals last year.

President Johnson of the American League has sent to President Farrell of the New York club the pen with which F. L. Chance signed the contract to manage the New York team this year.

Manager Jennings of the Detroit Americans is said to have promised Moriarty that he would get him a place as a minor-league manager when he ceased to be able to make the Detroit team.

TOWN RETAINS WORKS BOARD

STONEHAM, Mass.—Citizens of this town at a special meeting Monday night voted on the act passed by the Legislature this year which abolishes the local board of public works. The vote was 497 to 385 against acceptance.

TWO OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS

INTERVARSITY SPORTS END IN TIE ONCE MORE

(Special to the Monitor)



(Copyrighted Sport & General)
H. S. O. ASHINGTON, CAMBRIDGE

LONDON—For the second year in succession the Oxford-Cambridge intervarsity sports resulted in a tie, and both the track and field events yielded some first-class performances. In spite of the fact that not one of the races, with the exception of the 100 yards, resulted in anything like a close finish there was much that was interesting in all the events, and a very enjoyable afternoon's sport was witnessed by a large number of spectators, including his majesty the King and the Prince of Wales.

The track at Queen's Club was in splendid condition, but a very strong westerly wind faced the runners along the eastern side of the grounds and blew in gusts half against the sprinters in the 100 yards. This no doubt took a little off the time for the latter event, which was generally expected to be done in level time (10s). As it was, 102.5s, was quite good, though it was considered certain that Gordon Davies would defeat his second string Macintosh.

The outstanding feature of the sports was the magnificent all-round display of H. S. O. Ashington of Harrow and Kings College, Cambridge. Not only did he win three events, viz., the hurdles, long jump and half mile, a feat which is believed never to have been accomplished before; but he set up a new record for these sports in the long jump event by covering 23ft. 5½in., which beats the previous record, established in 1892 by the famous cricketer, C. B. Fry, by ¾in. His time of 16 1/5s. in the hurdles was, in the circumstances, very good, for he got a very poor start. The half-mile event came last, and on the result of this race depended the issue of the sports. Oxford were leading by 5 events to 4, and had to secure this to win, but again Ashington came to the front, and after a fine race up to 100 yards from the finish, he went away and won easily. The running of the Olympic winner, A. N. S. Jackson, in the mile was remarkable, for with nobody pressing him he came in with a fine sprint in 4m. 24 1/5s., very good time in the circumstances. D. N. Gausson did much the same in the three-mile race, winning very easily and finishing only 2 1/2 s. outside record time. Ziegler's hammer and weight performances were excellent.

The following is a record of the events: (1) 100-yard flat—The runners went off slow from the pistol and were rather inconvenienced by the gusty wind. H. M. Macintosh (Shrewsbury and Downing, Cambridge) came up in the last few yards and won in 10 2/5s. D. Gordon Davies (Glenalmond and Corpus) was second.

(2) 120-yard hurdle race—P. R. Phillips and W. Wilkinson were away quickly and Ashington was very slow off the mark. All the men kept close together until the eighth or ninth hurdle, when Ashington drew away and won easily. W. I. Macdonald (Charterhouse and new, Oxford) being second, time 16 1/5s.

(3) High jump—The competitors were handicapped by the wind, which on several occasions blew down the cross-bar. J. de B. Crossley (Eton and Balliol) won with 5ft. 8 1/2 in.

(4) Putting the weight—W. A. Ziegler (Iowa, U. S. A. and Wadham, Oxford) won with a fine put of 45ft. R. S. Woods (Dulwich and Downing, Cambridge) was second with 40ft.

(5) One mile—The first lap was covered in 1m. 10s., all the runners being close together. At the end of the second lap Jackson began to go away and leaving the field completely he finished over 100 yards ahead of second. Result, first, A. N. S. Jackson (Malvern and Brasenose, Oxford); second, R. S. Clarke (Malvern and St. Johns, Cambridge). Time, 4m. 24 1/5s.

(6) Long jump—Ashington achieved a magnificent performance by clearing 23ft. 5½in., thus making a fresh record for this event. He jumped in very fine style and was a long way ahead of H. R. Stolz, the Oxonian.

(7) Throwing the hammer—This was another easy win for Ziegler and his throw of 142ft. 7in. was well above the average, though not so good as his predecessor, G. E. Putnam, whose 153ft. 3in. is still the record.

(8) The quarter mile—Up to the second and last corner this was a fine race, but after this Gordon Davies (Shrewsbury and Downing, Cambridge) and J. L. Fairrie, the Cambridge second string, drew away and the former won from the latter by five yards, the Oxonians being over 12 yards behind. Time, 51s.

(9) The three-mile race was a gift for the Oxonian D. N. Gausson (Berkhamstead and St. Johns). He was the chief figure throughout the race and won by about 250 yards in magnificent style. Time, 14m. 47s. The Cantab, R. E. Atkinson, was second.

(10) The half-mile was the deciding race of the day. The wind again troubled the runners and Pitman of Oxford made the pace for half the distance. Ashington came up very well, 150 yards from the finish, and gradually drew ahead from F. G. Dickinson, the Oxford first string, and finally won easily in 2m. 15s.

Thus each university secured five firsts. I.e., Oxford won the high jump, putting the weight, throwing the hammer, one mile and three miles, and Cambridge secured the 100 yards, hurdles, quarter-mile, half-mile, and long jump.

WIN CLOSE GAME BY 9 TO 8 SCORE
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Philadelphia Nationals won from the Baltimore International in the ninth inning today, 9 to 8.

FIRST BASEBALL SEASON OPENS TODAY

SAN FRANCISCO—In the big cities of the Pacific Coast today the cry "batter up" was raised as the signal for the grand opening of America's professional baseball season. Most of the coast league teams have been training in southern California for several weeks in preparation for the season, which will be the longest of any league in the United States, closing Oct. 20.

SPORTS END IN TIE ONCE MORE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—For the second year in succession the Oxford-Cambridge intervarsity sports resulted in a tie, and both the track and field events yielded some first-class performances. In spite of the fact that not one of the races, with the exception of the 100 yards, resulted in anything like a close finish there was much that was interesting in all the events, and a very enjoyable afternoon's sport was witnessed by a large number of spectators, including his majesty the King and the Prince of Wales.

The track at Queen's Club was in splendid condition, but a very strong westerly wind faced the runners along the eastern side of the grounds and blew in gusts half against the sprinters in the 100 yards. This no doubt took a little off the time for the latter event, which was generally expected to be done in level time (10s). As it was, 102.5s, was quite good, though it was considered certain that Gordon Davies would defeat his second string Macintosh.

The outstanding feature of the sports was the magnificent all-round display of H. S. O. Ashington of Harrow and Kings College, Cambridge. Not only did he win three events, viz., the hurdles, long jump and half mile, a feat which is believed never to have been accomplished before; but he set up a new record for these sports in the long jump event by covering 23ft. 5½in., which beats the previous record, established in 1892 by the famous cricketer, C. B. Fry, by ¾in. His time of 16 1/5s. in the hurdles was, in the circumstances, very good, for he got a very poor start. The half-mile event came last, and on the result of this race depended the issue of the sports. Oxford were leading by 5 events to 4, and had to secure this to win, but again Ashington came to the front, and after a fine race up to 100 yards from the finish, he went away and won easily. The running of the Olympic winner, A. N. S. Jackson, in the mile was remarkable, for with nobody pressing him he came in with a fine sprint in 4m. 24 1/5s., very good time in the circumstances. D. N. Gausson did much the same in the three-mile race, winning very easily and finishing only 2 1/2 s. outside record time. Ziegler's hammer and weight performances were excellent.

The following is a record of the events: (1) 100-yard flat—The runners went off slow from the pistol and were rather inconvenienced by the gusty wind. H. M. Macintosh (Shrewsbury and Downing, Cambridge) came up in the last few yards and won in 10 2/5s. D. Gordon Davies (Glenalmond and Corpus) was second.

(2) 120-yard hurdle race—P. R. Phillips and W. Wilkinson were away quickly and Ashington was very slow off the mark. All the men kept close together until the eighth or ninth hurdle, when Ashington drew away and won easily. W. I. Macdonald (Charterhouse and new, Oxford) being second, time 16 1/5s.

(3) High jump—The competitors were handicapped by the wind, which on several occasions blew down the cross-bar. J. de B. Crossley (Eton and Balliol) won with 5ft. 8 1/2 in.

(4) Putting the weight—W. A. Ziegler (Iowa, U. S. A. and Wadham, Oxford) won with a fine put of 45ft. R. S. Woods (Dulwich and Downing, Cambridge) was second with 40ft.

(5) One mile—The first lap was covered in 1m. 10s., all the runners being close together. At the end of the second lap Jackson began to go away and leaving the field completely he finished over 100 yards ahead of second. Result, first, A. N. S. Jackson (Malvern and Brasenose, Oxford); second, R. S. Clarke (Malvern and St. Johns, Cambridge). Time, 4m. 24 1/5s.

(6) Long jump—Ashington achieved a magnificent performance by clearing 23ft. 5½in., thus making a fresh record for this event. He jumped in very fine style and was a long way ahead of H. R. Stolz, the Oxonian.

(7) Throwing the hammer—This was another easy win for Ziegler and his throw of 142ft. 7in. was well above the average, though not so good as his predecessor, G. E. Putnam, whose 153ft. 3in. is still the record.

(8) The quarter mile—Up to the second and last corner this was a fine race, but after this Gordon Davies (Shrewsbury and Downing, Cambridge) and J. L. Fairrie, the Cambridge second string, drew away and the former won from the latter by five yards, the Oxonians being over 12 yards behind. Time, 51s.

(9) The three-mile race was a gift for the Oxonian D. N. Gausson (Berkhamstead and St. Johns). He was the chief figure throughout the race and won by about 250 yards in magnificent style. Time, 14m. 47s. The Cantab, R. E. Atkinson, was second.

(10) The half-mile was the deciding race of the day. The wind again troubled the runners and Pitman of Oxford made the pace for half the distance. Ashington came up very well, 150 yards from the finish, and gradually drew ahead from F. G. Dickinson, the Oxford first string, and finally won easily in 2m. 15s.

Thus each university secured five firsts. I.e., Oxford won the high jump, putting the weight, throwing the hammer, one mile and three miles, and Cambridge secured the 100 yards, hurdles, quarter-mile, half-mile, and long jump.

WIN CLOSE GAME BY 9 TO 8 SCORE
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Philadelphia Nationals won from the Baltimore International in the ninth inning today, 9 to 8.

FIRST BASEBALL SEASON OPENS TODAY
SAN FRANCISCO—In the big cities of the Pacific Coast today the cry "batter up" was raised as the signal for the grand opening of America's professional baseball season. Most of the coast league teams have been training in southern California for several weeks in preparation for the season, which will be the longest of any league in the United States, closing Oct. 20.

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W. A. ZIEGLER, OXFORD

TWO MATCHES ARE SCHEDULED TODAY IN BILLIARD PLAY

C. F. Conklin and Percy Mayer Defeat J. F. Cope Morton and Percy Collins by Big Margins

PHILADELPHIA—Play continues today in the annual national amateur Class A 182 halkan billiard tournament at the Union League Club this city. Two matches are scheduled, one for the afternoon and the other for the evening.

Joseph Mayer of Brooklyn won the afternoon game Monday, defeating Percy Collins of Chicago by a score of 400 to 321. Mayer made a new high run record for the tournament of 106. His average was 14 22-27. Collins had a high run of 79. His average was 12 9-26.

Mayer and Collins both played the best game they have yet shown in the tournament, and despite the Brooklyn player's record breaking run of 106 in the seventh inning, the match was closely contested until the final frame, when Mayer ran out with an unfinished run of 66. The summary follows:

Mayer—1 7 0 2 15 19 0 15 13 9 7 1 36 3 3 4 106 1 5 31 0 11 0 10 35 66. Total—400. High run—106. Average—14 22-27. Collins—2 6 0 3 8 10 13 6 4 7 9 40 8 28 7 23 5 0 7 0 35 2 24. Total—321. High run—79. Average—12 9-26.

The best average of the tournament, 17 23-25, was made by Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, in the evening game, when he defeated J. E. Cope Morton of Philadelphia by a score of 400 to 233. Conklin's high run was 56 and Morton's 53. Morton's average was 11 11-22.

YALE BASEBALL SQUAD CUT TO 28

NEW HAVEN—Following the game with the South Orange Field Club Saturday, the Yale baseball squad, it was announced Monday, will be again cut, and from now on only 28 men will be retained on the regular varsity squad. These are Captain Blossom, Burdette, Hunter, Tilney, Cobb, Sherman, Brown, F. Gile, Scott, Dyer, Ripley, Carl Pendleton, Riddell, Swihart, Cornish, Harpham, Shear, Goodell, Reilly, Campbell, Beckert, Haines, Falsey, Osborn, Middlebrook, Schofield, Puppelly and McGhie.

The training table was started at Commons Monday morning with the following men: Burdette, Hunter, Gile, Scott, Brown, Riddell, Cornish, Blossom, Reilly, Schofield, Middlebrook, McGhie, Puppelly.

MANAGER STALLINGS WANTS SHAW
MACON, Ga.—Manager George T. Stallings of the Boston Nationals has renewed his efforts to secure Outfielder Shaw of the Toronto team, and wants to make a trade with J. Kelley. Shaw was sent to the Toronto team by Roger Bresnahan when he had charge of the St. Louis club three years ago. Shaw batted for 315 last year in the International League, and stole 29 bases. He had a fielding average in left field of .970.

OREGON GETS COACH BEZDEK
EUGENE, Ore.—Hugo Bezdek, football coach at the University of Arkansas, has been appointed coach for the University of Oregon. He formerly was fullback and end on the famous University of Chicago football team.

McCANN TO COACH BOWDOIN
BRUNSWICK, Me.—Thomas McCann of Brunswick has been chosen as coach of the Bowdoin College football eleven for next fall, Manager Robert D. Leigh announced. McCann coached the Bangor high school football team for 11 years.

WASHINGTON WINS 14 TO 0 GAME
WASHINGTON—In an exhibition game here Monday the Washington American League baseball team defeated the Cardinals of the Alexandria, Va., Athletic Club by the score of 14 to 0.

RAYNOLDS TAKES TWO MATCHES IN THE TITLE PLAY

Wins From J. H. Shoemaker in Pocket Billiard Championship Finals and Also Playoff of Tie

NEW YORK—The final round for the amateur championship at pocket billiards is now being played at the Amateur Billiard Club. The first match was played Monday with J. H. Shoemaker and Edward F. Reynolds as opponents in the opening contest. Reynolds showed far better form than in the preliminary games and after a poor start he played an uphill game and won by a score of 121 to 103.

Reynolds' high run was 22 and he finished his string in 17 frames. Shoemaker took the lead in the first frame and made a run of 18 before he stopped in the second frame. During this run he played a very clever bank shot, striking the pyramid from behind and sending the "13" ball into the side pocket. The scores:

Shoemaker—8 13 12 6 7 5 4 12 6 0 0 3

THE HOME FORUM

EARTH'S PREPARATORY SCHOOL

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE corrects the unreasonable supposition that the few years lived between the cradle and the grave determine one's condition throughout all eternity. It confirms the Scriptural teaching that life is eternal and continuous, and shows that the better we improve our opportunities today the better can we learn our lessons tomorrow. Furthermore, it removes fear of the future for it shows us that man is forever lovingly cared for by an all-wise Father, and that he is governed by Him in accordance with divine law. Mrs. Eddy in the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," (p. 486), comprehensively sums up man's present duty and opportunity when she writes: "Earth's preparatory school must be improved to the utmost."

The writer, when at school, knew a boy who appeared to be extremely dull. For a long time this boy did not learn his lessons and was almost invariably at cross purposes with his teacher. Then all at once a great change was apparent. The boy began to study. The relations between pupil and teacher became harmonious and pleasant. The boy began to see that the teacher was, to the best of his ability, working for the welfare of all the pupils and the teacher was glad to note that the boy was doing his best. Gradually this boy worked up until he surprised every one by his remarkable intelligence and readiness in learning.

This instance illustrates the fact which is made clear in Christian Science, that there is really no such thing as a dull or stupid individual. Man created by God reflects unlimited intelligence. Any one who appears to be dull or backward is but temporarily excluded from the enjoyment of his true powers through some erroneous belief entertained by him or concerning him. Such abnormal conditions are removed in proportion as man's true nature and character are understood. Just as in the case of the boy so it is with the "children of a larger growth," who have not begun to learn their lessons in life, and consequently appear

That which must dignify and exalt knowledge is the more intimate and strict conjunction of contemplation and action.—Bacon.

to be in trouble. Christian Science soothes or later enters their experience and awakens them to the truth of being—Love, is All-in-all, and that man is His perfect image and likeness. Those who catch a glimpse of this truth begin to learn their lessons in the right way. This understanding and practice of truth harmonizes their activities, and straightens out their difficulties.

The pupil is engaged during his entire school hours working out various kinds of problems, which are dealt with progressively from day to day. God is teaching all of us distinct lessons continuously. If we learn these lessons as soon as they are presented to us we go forward rapidly toward a fuller and more scientific knowledge of God, and acquire greater skill in using this knowledge practically. If we fail to learn a lesson when it is first presented it reappears—probably in a different setting—until we do learn it. Every experience of every moment contains its particular lesson, and it is possible to learn instantly each lesson as we come to it.

As the child fares forth each day to learn his daily lessons his interest is

keenly alert, and he sees everywhere new features of surpassing interest. The adult's desire to know more becomes even more insistent than the child's when the awakens from the material sense of existence to the spiritual and begins to go to school to God. Every day God unfolds to His children more and more of His priceless truths, and we are wise if we immediately appropriate these facts and embody them in our conscious experience. Right thinking is the door through which every man gains access to his divine possibilities. The opportunities for right thinking are infinite; they are present every moment. A single right thought may bring into our experience a myriad of blessings and enable us to accomplish untold good. Divine Love makes and keeps man alert to cherish those thoughts of Truth and Love which are most beneficial to all mankind. God renders fruitful every effort man makes in the right direction. Knowledge of this fact enables us to work on joyfully, even although we do not immediately see the full fruition.

No one ever accepted life's lessons with so great a faith as the humble Nazarene, Christ Jesus, nor has any

one taught these lessons to others with greater success than he. We are wise, therefore, if we give due heed to the precepts he has given us. He has counseled every one to seek divine perfection, and taught how perfection is to be attained. This is a gradual process and the time to begin is now. While we are not translated all at once from materiality to spirituality it is our privilege through the understanding given to us in Christian Science to perform day by day the work which is preparing us step by step for the realization of perfect manhood. It is indeed well worth while to labor diligently to keep abreast of our daily problems, and to solve them through the understanding of the allness and infinitude of divine Love. In this way we go on to learn life's higher lessons.

Tin as a House Beautifier

Work of a woman decorator in New York is described in a New York paper as of a practical and efficient sort which makes pleasant interiors without too much cost. One of her devices is a decorated screen to hide the monstrosities of a steam radiator. The screen is of tin and radiates the heat, yet is attractive in design. She uses also the hand-decorated window shades which are said to be of colonial origin. Lacquered tin chair tables and trays for use on porches are another interesting use of this homely metal. The outdoor sleeping room, either an ordinary porch or one especially built, is also the object of decorative skill. The canvas sides are redecorated from ugliness by treatment in color, and the bare necessities of the furnishings in many ways are changed into some semblance of beauty and harmony. This outdoor sleeping contrivance is said to be growing more and more in favor.

True Christian discipleship must always, we believe, have deep, in its heart the element of possible self-sacrifice to the utmost for the need of others. The call may never come to us to give up all; but we are not to hold any possession so close or so dear that it would keep us back if that call were to come.—Congregationalist.

Music and the Ranch Hands

The use of all culture is to give delight. Sometimes this power to give delight is a very practical weapon in the hand of its possessor. A story in point is told of two American college girls who went West homesteading, and took up land for a ranch. They were very successful in their farming. It sometimes was hard for ranchers to get men to do necessary work, in seasons when everybody's work was pressing and every pair of hands in high demand. But when the young women rode into town looking for help they had only to remind the prospective "hands" that in addition to their wage they would have some music. One of the young women would sing to them.

And so when evening came and the firelight shone on the polished case of the little upright piano one of the girls would play and sing ballads, French songs, selections from grand operas, past and present. Outside one would hear a light step, then another. Looking out the window the other girl would see one man, two, three, and again one and one, come up quietly and stand in the driveway or at the foot of the piazza steps, all of them silent, all of them hat in hand. They would stay there listening as long as the singing continued. When it was over they would go away again, still silent, still stepping decently and in order, as if they had had a glimpse of things quite alien from the roystering, careless life they had been living so long—things which perhaps were familiar to them in former days "back home."

Earthly fame is fortune's frail dependent; yet there lives A Judge, who, as men claim by merit, gives, In whose pure sight all virtue doth succeed.—Wordsworth.

Going to Harvard in 1850

James C. White, Harvard, '53, is publishing in the Harvard Graduates Magazine jottings which he made while in college. Commenting thereon the New York Post says: When he matriculated the college faculty consisted of 12 persons: President Sparks, Professors Channing, Walker, Beck, Longfellow, Felton, Peirce, and Lovering, and tutors S. Hartwell, F. J. Child, John B. Felton and J. P. Cooke. Other teachers—the writer does not distinguish more precisely—were Professor Asa Gray, Professor Jeffrey Wyman, and Messrs. Sophocles, Rolker, and Wheaton. Of the 87 students in the freshman class all but 14 lived in Massachusetts, and only nine came from outside New England. With one or two exceptions, they were all of pure American stock. At the beginning of his sophomore year young White was proud to recall that his corner room in the attic of Massachusetts hall was the one occupied by President Quincy during his entire college life. Interesting is the topic of the first theme of the year assigned to him by Professor Channing: "It was said of Marcus Cato that his life was rather admirable than amiable."

Smallest Farms in World

Perhaps the smallest farms in the world, each four by eight feet, have been devised by Mrs. Henry Parsons for the International Children's School Farm League. They have been tested in Indianapolis, says the New Era. Each child becomes owner of his diminutive farm, in which he works, grows and harvests seven kinds of vegetables, and these are borne by him in triumph to his family. About each farm is an 18-inch path, which he keeps in order; under his instructor it becomes a tiny object lesson in good roads.

From "In Memoriam"

Now rings the woodland loud and long,
The distance takes a lovelier hue,
And down'd in yonder living blue
The lark becomes a sightless song.

Now dance the lights on lawn and lea,
In yonder gleaming gleam, and fly
The flocks are whiter down the vale,
And milkier every milky sail
On winding stream or distant sea;

Where now the seaweed pipes, or dives
In yonder gleaming gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and brood; that live their lives

From land to land; and in my breast
Spring wakens too, and my regret
Becomes an April violet,
And buds and blossoms like the rest.
—Tennyson.

NEW NATIONAL IDEALS IN WALES

THE new sense of nationality, of jealous preservation of its individuality, with which Wales is now permeated, impressed Sir William Robertson Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly, during his recent visit to Aberystwyth. It was in 1886 that Sir William last visited the principality. Contrasting this visit with his present one, he notes a great change in the aims of the Welsh people. It seemed to him that in 1886, Wales as well as Scotland was likely to become Anglicized. The line of separation was barely noticeable, but now it cannot be mistaken. "Wales is in earnest," says Sir William Nicoll. "Wales is determined to develop, not as part of England, but as a nationality. There are many signs of this. Thirty years ago, even enlightened Welshmen imagined that the Welsh language would be allowed to die gently. Now it is enshrined in the fortresses of the primary and secondary schools. Welsh is taught in every one of them. In the university college the chairs specially devoted to the Welsh language and the Welsh literature are held in high consideration. Welsh manuscripts, Welsh books, everything that related to the past of Wales, are greatly cherished. The Welsh people believe that they have an individuality as a nation that is to be strengthened and perpetuated."

Of Mr. Lloyd-George the Welsh are intensely proud. "I think," says Sir William Nicoll, "that his success has done much to confirm the Welsh in their determination to be themselves. They regard him as representative and they think that he combines in the right way the qualities of a true Welshman and a true imperial statesman."

Humane Bird Study

Discourage collections of birds, or of birds' eggs, for by this hobby the world has been deprived of thousands of beautiful and useful birds, is the advice of Our Fourfooted Friends, which continues: It is enough for museums of natural history or Audubon societies to have such collections; if every school teacher tries to get them we can hardly estimate the loss of bird life. Books and charts are cheaper and easier to get than the living birds, and are quite as educational.

How then shall we amuse our boys? Instead of a gun, give them opera glasses and encourage them to study the habits of the birds, their patience in building their nests; give them a camera and let them try to get snapshots of birds and animals. Give them one of the many books with descriptions of birds, and colored illustrations and let them try to learn to know a bird from his shape, coloring and song.

It seems indeed one of the deepest of moral laws, that under the stress of trial, men will strongly tend at least to be whatever, in quieter hours, they have made themselves.—Dean Paget.

AMERICA'S LOG CABIN DAYS



PIONEER HOUSE IN LAFAYETTE PARK, AUSTIN, MINN.

LOG CABINS of American pioneer days are beginning to be held in high respect by the communities that are so fortunate as still to possess them. The picture shows one that is preserved as an interesting relic. Eager delvers into the scant remains of American folk lore must find the following song about pioneers if not a treasure trove of the early days yet an interesting echo of them, heard in the middle of the nineteenth century. Just how old this song really is it is difficult to determine, but it is evidently an honest endeavor to do honor to the pioneers and it was sung in the schools of the middle West in days when pianos were few and the schoolmaster taught the tunes viva voce to the youth who crowded his simple school room. This

old song was sung to a singsong tune which repeated the last two lines as a refrain.

Oh, I love the rough log cabin,
For it tells of an olden time
When a hardy and an honest class
Of free men in their prime,
First left their fathers' peaceful homes
Where all was joy and rest,
And with axes on their shoulders
They sallied for the West.

Of logs, they built a sturdy pile,
With slabs they roofed it o'er,
And then with lath and hinges rude
They hung their clumsy door;
And for the little window lights
In size two feet by two,
They used such sash as could be had
In regions that were new.

The chimney was composed of slate
Well interlaid with clay,
Forming a sight we seldom see
In this, a later day;
And then on stones for fire dogs
A rousing fire they made
While around it sat a sturdy crew
With none to make afraid.

Picture of Modern Woman

A typical group of modern women, after luncheon together, sat chatting in the restful simplicity of the beautiful College Club drawing room, where white and gold, creamy shades of raw silk and rugs of delicate yet cheerful tones make an indescribably elegant interior. In the group were three professional or business women and two mothers. They came out of three widely differing American communities and five totally different processes of education. One was an artist who had married young; one was a college graduate at work in technical lines; one after half a college course had had years of home-making before going into business; one was a professional musician; one, bred to "society," was the head of a home of wealth and culture. Yet all these women, who among them represented every phase of womanly experience and training, were distinctly agreed upon one subject—namely, that a woman has a right to a life of her own. Just what form that individual life should take was asserted to be a matter of choice. One of these women might, for instance, prefer practical affairs, busily working shoulder to shoulder with men. One might choose the home life and social service; a third might choose an artistic career; but all were agreed that the day is past when a woman lives as a mere adjunct to a home. So they told each other stories of women who had revolted against the old concept of what the woman's lot in life must be. In one case the mother of seven children had secured a place to teach English, using her college training in this way a few hours a day. On the way to the morning class work she studied European languages and perfected herself in French, German and Spanish. Then she took up the work of conducting parties to Europe. She made a large success, "conducted" her children abroad and her husband, too, and became incidentally herself a woman of high culture and broad interests. One of her theories was that a child must develop along the lines of his own individuality, and not be formed on the models of some one else. It was pointed out that each of the seven children has taken a prominent position in the world, as a respected and useful citizen.

I have done one braver thing
Than all the worthies did;
And yet a braver thence doth spring,
Which is to keep that hid.
—Donne.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief, ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amherst House, Norfolk St., London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID. United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year, \$3.00. Daily, six months, \$1.50.

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amherst House, Norfolk St., London. Telephone 6783 Central.

Extremes of Adornment

Whether the following costumes described as having been worn by artists in masculine attire at a tailor's ball were really seen or only fancied the descriptions are attractive. One was a suit of gray Cambridge cheviot with bright black satin revers and black polished buttons; very close-fitting trousers with two rows of black zig-zagged braid; a plain black silk waistcoat with white pearl buttons. Another was mauve, the seams of the trousers embroidered with a rose leaf fresco.

What a relief such costumes would be from the unvarnished black and white of correct dress! Business attire for men allows a considerable range of every hue, the pure white of flannels and duck, palest gray cloths, blue, gray, brown, brown tinged with red or checkered stuffs of many descriptions. But in the evening gentlemen have not been permitted to vie with the ladies in additional beautification, but must become more severely uniform—so uniform indeed that it has often been impossible to distinguish your host from his butler at a hasty glance.

If this submerging of individuality in point of dress shall change in America perhaps a corresponding change will be seen in woman's dress, too. Until now women have had to bear the whole brunt of the undoubted bother and expense of trying to look pretty. It has been pronounced everywhere a woman's duty to look as well as possible. Any one will concede that to look pretty is indeed the duty of many women, those for whom beauty is like a talent—something to be cultivated and made the most of. But the women whose talents lie in other directions would often very gladly be excused from trying to be flowers of the field when their natural function is that of serviceable but inconspicuous grass or homely vegetables. If the need to look her best is no longer laid upon women as a paramount duty more women may venture to side with the men who are too busy to give time to clothes.

In the vast complications of human laws extreme liberty sometimes corrects the abuses of liberty and extreme democracy obviates the dangers of democracy.—De Toqueville.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Shrewd Oriole Architect

The hanging nests in the cottonwoods and other trees in the suburbs of Denver, and all the towns in Colorado from the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains to Durango and Grand Junction in the eastern part of the state, are the work of Bullock's oriole, says the Rocky Mountain Herald. Bullock's oriole is a wonderful architect and a shrewd builder. Its nest is fastened to the smaller swaying branches or twigs of trees. Strings, wood, fiber, horsehair, leaves, wool and soft materials are used in its construction, the rim of the nest being so artfully attached to the limb of the tree that it can withstand almost any gale that blows. This oriole is not averse to taking string and other material from the nest of the housefinches, also linnets and other birds. The nest contains from three to six eggs, and the young orioles are truly the rock-a-bye babies in the treecraps of the bird world.

Picture Puzzle



Out of date.
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Actor.

Alaska's Berries

A child who lives near Nome, Alaska, writes to St. Nicholas as follows: We have several kinds of berries: salmon berries, cranberries, and two kinds of little blackberries. The cranberries are small, being about the size of a pea, and are the same kind as those imported in large barrels from Norway. They grow on cliffs among the rocks, and have a stem two or three inches long. It is a pretty sight to view them from the base of the cliff, as they are a bright red, and show up very plainly. The salmon berries are about the size of large raspberries, and grow where it is rather damp. Each berry grows by itself on a stem about two or three inches long, while the cranberries grow in small clusters. We all like the salmon berries very much.

"Is he really a professor?"
"Well, isn't any man who professes to be a professor a professor?"—Lippincott.

Science and Health

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, April 1, 1913

The Peace of the Balkans

THE war in the Balkans is to be followed by a peace upon the terms of which much will depend. Thirty-five years ago the statesmen of Europe met in the Radziwill palace to arrange the treaty of Berlin. That treaty deliberately took away from the victors in the war the full fruits of their victory. Only on the ground that this victory was an immoral one could such intervention be justified. It was not, and no one has ever pretended that it was, an immoral one, and, therefore, the action of the intervening powers was a selfish one. A selfish one it most emphatically was, and when the occupation of Cyprus by the United Kingdom, and the secret agreement which placed Bosnia and Herzegovina at the disposal of Vienna, became known, the ethics of the sticklers for the integrity of the Ottoman empire were appreciated.

The wisdom of the statesmanship which substitutes the treaty of Berlin for the peace of San Stefano is at least open to question. So far as Austria-Hungary was concerned it meant the submersion of the dominating German and Magyar element in the empire in a Slav torrent. So far as the United Kingdom was concerned it meant the failure to see that the strongest defense of the Ottoman empire would have been the founding of a series of Balkan states, whose aspirations would have acted as breakwaters to the designs of Austria or Russia on Constantinople. So far as the rest of Europe was concerned it meant the blighting of hopes which made the war of last autumn a certainty before the signatures to the Berlin treaty were appended.

This lesson does not yet seem to have been learned. The great powers are entering upon the negotiations for the new peace with proposals which are frankly futile or cynically selfish. They desire, apparently, to repeat the fiasco of Berlin, and to dry the signatures to the new treaty with the gunpowder of a new war. Sir Edward Grey recommends the establishment of Adrianople as a free city: an idea calculated to produce the maximum of irritation at Sofia with the minimum of advantage to Constantinople. Austria-Hungary wishes to cut Serbia off from the sea, and to sow the fields round Skutari, Durazzo and Yanina with dragons' teeth, like a twentieth century Jason. Italy, who has herself just seized Tripoli, is deeply concerned for the integrity of Albania; whilst Germany, who, in her hour of victory, extorted a crushing indemnity from France, is as concerned as France, who is a heavy holder of Ottoman securities, that no indemnity shall be levied by the Balkan league. The one thing in danger of being forgotten is the interests of the victors, and if this should occur, the mistake of 1878 will have been repeated.

Yale's Growing Wealth

ACQUISITION by Yale University of the collection of Greek vases made by Professor Arndt of Munich at once gives it an unusual standing in the American art world. Coupled with recent receipt of the unrivaled (American) Speck collection of modern German literature, the largest American collection of Fielding's works, the priceless Cochran collection of Elizabethan first editions and the Aldis collection of Americana, the new gift takes its place in a series of events that have materially altered Yale's status as a university. Previously her renown has been won in politics, theology, classical studies, and in some of the physical sciences. In neither philosophy, art nor literature has she shone with the luster of some of her sisters. But of late there has been a change. A university press and a university review are fostering authorship. A Yale professor and a recent Yale alumnus have won distinction in prize-opera writing, as to both text and music. The undergraduate press reflects rising interest in intellectual aspects of university life and increasing candor in denouncing tendencies that work against so legitimate an ideal. Some of the most successful of the younger short story writers and poets are recent graduates of the university. Last, but not least, come these strikingly fine gifts, which, far better than proffers of ornate new buildings, for dormitories and clubs, indicate that alumni are alive to the university's needs as a center of training in the humanities.

Municipal Lighting an Uncertain Venture

RATHER frequently of late appear reports of towns giving over the effort to conduct certain utilities as a municipal business. Not to conclude that these instances show a tendency, or that they are not more than offset by the taking on by other towns of the business these discard, there are enough of them to raise an inquiry if the right balance of municipal undertaking has yet been reached. When any public project is new, it is bound to be taken up in some quarters with more enthusiasm than judgment, and with too little counting of the cost and benefit. Experience brings its correction or there is a development of conditions that enlarges the undertaking until it is clearly beyond wise local handling. Some reason of this sort will be looked for in the instances of the towns that are now turning over the street lighting to private control, before any deductions are made as to tendencies.

To examine one instance, a lighting district in the interior of Massachusetts, which had been created by the Legislature to cover the needs of a village that had grown up in two townships, had been profitably carrying on its light and power plant for some years when its voters were called to consider the offer of the lighting company which had been reaching out for business all over the region and had come to that town with its plans. The impulse of the voters was in the direction of keeping up the business in which they took no little pride and had succeeded in handling profitably, but the factories had come to the point of substituting electric for direct water-power and a much increased investment would have been necessitated if the village was to have handled the project. The corporation offered to buy the municipal outfit and to deliver light for the streets and for private use on reasonable terms. The prudence of the voters led them to yield to the offer.

The case is probably a typical abandonment of local public ownership and operation, but there are doubtless cases where the

local administrative capacity has not proved quite equal to the demand and the results are not satisfactory. This brings the matter to the point that the business successfully carried on by persons interested in its profit is not certain of equal success when publicly undertaken. It puts a new burden on the local government; it exacts a high order of administrative ability; it demands of some citizen or board a contribution of skill and time beyond pay, just what is often difficult to obtain.

Western towns do not encounter the same difficulties as those of the East in taking on broader public duties. The laws of eastern states are distinctly unfavorable. In Massachusetts, for example, the municipality going into public lighting is required to take over any existing private plant giving this service on terms that are a burden and usually a complete bar. The advantage of dealing with the project de novo is apparent. But the advance towards a more general municipal exercise of the utilities is not to be restrained by local instances. The one end to be kept in view is the best obtainable service and the least cost. Local conditions may quite possibly make the private control measure to this standard, but the pressure of general opinion will continue, we believe, to be in the direction of public ownership, logically correct and getting support from the success it has attained in numbers of cases.

Those who are in charge of arrangements for the pageant at Salem in June will not need to devote much time to the task of informing people near or far as to the exceptional opportunities afforded by the history of the community in this regard. Salem has a familiar sound for thousands who have never been within hundreds of miles of New England. Salem history, of a kind, has been taught in the schools, in the newspapers and in books, for generations. It is no exaggeration to say the history of few communities has been more grossly misrepresented in some particulars. On the other hand, it is only stating a fact to say that, even when stripped of all misrepresentation and exaggeration, Salem history is of a character that lends itself readily to romance, that will lend itself with equal readiness to pageantry.

The program of events to be pictured in the June pageant shows this to be the case. There never was, and there is not now, any good reason why Salem history should be distorted to meet the ends of fiction. The truth about the past of the town affords plenty of inspiration still for the novelist who knows good material when he sees it. Nathaniel Hawthorne was such a novelist, and Nathaniel Hawthorne is still read by tens of thousands of lovers of high-class literature throughout the length and breadth of the land. All of these will be interested in the Salem pageant—greatly interested. Salem will really make a mistake if it shall not advertise its pageant widely. A reasonable expenditure of time, thought and money upon publicity would, we think, transform what now promises to be little more than a local affair into a national event.

Salem's past is rich in historic episode. It reaches backward to within six years of the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Conant and the "Old Planters," and those who came after them, played as large a part as any other group in the settlement and development of the Massachusetts Bay colony. When Boston was a place of little commercial consequence, Salem's ships were trading in China, Java, India, Sumatra, the Philippines, Arabia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia and South America, and the merchants of Salem were known as a sturdy class throughout the globe. Boston, like many other American cities, has long since distanced Salem in the race for population, commerce and wealth, but none of these places has been able to deprive the Essex county port of the history and tradition it accumulated during the nearly 200 years in which it held undisputed place and prestige on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States.

A Naval Bureaucracy

SECRETARY DANIELS has had the audacity to challenge the rule of a coterie hitherto dominant in Washington. He is putting into places of administrative authority new men whose ideal is efficiency, which, so far as men are concerned, is to be tested and proved by service at sea. He has defined a new policy of promotion that will have as its core principle the satisfactory record of the officer in active service on shipboard. In the opinion of the President and the new head of the navy, the time has come to give the system an overhauling on the side of personnel. Conditions, almost inherent in a service devised for war but forced to adjust itself to normal ways of peace, demand alteration. So iconoclastic orders have been issued.

It is one thing to decree in this matter, and another thing to execute, as recent secretaries of the navy have found out. All depends now on the amount of insistence to be manifested by the President and the naval chief. The forces attacked are entrenched. They have their allies in Congress and among the "interests." Washington and the Atlantic seaboard berths are far more seductive in their appeal than cabins of battleships and the regimen of sea duty. All this is applicable only to a minority. A majority of the officers will welcome the innovations ordered and the challenge of the bureaucracy.

THROUGH the medium of a newly-created department, Columbia University is taking steps to promote a taste for culture among the whole people of New York city. In order that this may be the better accomplished, the privilege of affiliation with the activities of the university is to be extended to all persons becoming subscribers to the movement. The subscriptions are to take the form of a \$10 membership fee, the payment of which is to carry with it admission to a course that will embrace approximately 250 lectures, readings and recitals during the year. There are to be a few exceptions to this rule. Among the entertainments planned, some will be so costly as to make necessary an extra admission price; this will be placed at the minimum, however, for subscribers, the non-subscribing public paying the full charges. Thus it is the purpose to popularize the course. For the price named, a round year of instruction and entertainment will be provided. Figured on almost any basis, the charge made for the

Salem a Fitting Pageantry Setting

President Wilson on the Tariff

NOTHING definite respecting his attitude on the tariff of the United States has come from the President. Considerable, however, has come through the various channels that lead from the White House, and this, taken in connection with Mr. Wilson's statements through the campaign, and with his reference to the subject in his speech of acceptance, furnishes the basis for intelligent speculation as to his attitude toward this important question. Having already accepted unreservedly the Democratic tariff plan, his declaration to the committee that officially informed him of his nomination on Aug. 7, 1912, that "revision must be unhesitatingly and steadily downward," was simply confirmatory of a position widely understood. As President he has been committed by his party, and he has committed himself, to a scaling down of the import duties; the only question remaining to be determined is how far he will go, and advise his supporters in Congress to go, in this direction.

He has promised the country that there will not, with his consent, be any great disturbance of business. This may mean that he will insist upon moderate reductions, generally speaking. The Underwood bill is in his possession, and this bill is supposed to reflect the opinion and influence of the more conservative Democratic element. It may still appear too radical to the President, or it may not in some particulars appear to be radical enough. That it is of a character calculated to reduce greatly the revenues from customs duties is made evident by the fact that the income tax rider to it, from all accounts, will be designed to raise a much larger sum by this form of direct taxation than has heretofore been anticipated by the public. The statement is made with seeming authority that in order to provide precautions against a possible deficit occasioned by tariff changes, the ways and means Democrats are going to "play safe with a higher tax and a lower exemption than was at first contemplated."

Greater interest than has attached to any presidential message in recent years, perhaps, will center upon President Wilson's coming communication to Congress, for it will be regarded as sounding the keynote of the administration's economic policy. It is likely to prove disappointing to those of protective and free trade inclinations alike, in that it may go too far to suit the former element, not far enough to suit the latter. No doubt it will call for radical revision in some particulars, and especially with reference to foodstuffs, and no doubt it will call for the elimination of those duties that are intended, and that operate only, to bolster up trusts and monopolies; but at the same time—having the President's pledge on business in view—it is not likely to disturb the schedules that are intended and that operate to equalize on the American market differences in cost of production at home and abroad. In other words, President Wilson is likely to sustain the protective principle in its purity, while at the same time urging the complete overthrow of the abuses that have crept into the application of it.

TOWARD the close of his service as secretary of the treasury, Mr. MacVeagh, in accordance with a plan that had been maturing during the last year of the Taft administration, ordered the bureau of engraving and printing to prepare for an issue of United States paper money of smaller size than that existing and of new design. If carried out, this order would reduce the present size of bills by one third. The new secretary, Mr. McAdoo, has suspended operation of the order pending anticipated legislation on banking and currency. This legislation may have the effect of changing completely the character of American paper money. It may, that is, provide for one issue only, doing away with existing treasury and national bank notes, and substituting in their place a "banking reserve" currency, supported either by national or regional banking associations in which the United States government shall be dominantly represented. In such an event, there would have to be another change in design. It is with the purpose of obviating this, and not because he is opposed to smaller bills, that Secretary McAdoo has suspended the MacVeagh order.

It is understood that the banks are favorable to the idea of reducing the size of bank bills. The smaller notes, it is held, will answer every purpose and be far more convenient in the handling. Moreover, they will conform to what has become an almost universal size. Generally speaking, European notes are much smaller than American. American travelers on that continent are disposed to think them neater. On the whole, it is probable that the change Secretary MacVeagh was so desirous of carrying out has only been postponed.

With regard to changes in American money, as a rule, however, public opinion is rather dubious. Recent coinage changes have not seemed either necessary or desirable. The growing conviction that it was a mistake to suspend coinage of the 2-cent piece illustrates the necessity of great conservatism in matters of this kind. Change in the circulating medium because of a mere longing for variety is certainly not to be encouraged. Simplicity, convenience, assurance against confusion, are points of consideration of far greater importance than the expression of art in either metal or paper money.

All New York City Columbia's Field

No Smaller Bills for the Present